PRICE, 6 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,017—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1893.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
BORDEAUX WINES.

		Per Doz.
CHATEAU LAFITE, after dinner		41 12
Do. Larose	dinner	29 4
St. JULIEN	dinner	25 4
St. Estephe	dinner	20 4
MEDOC	breakfast	17 12
St. Julien Medoc	breakfast	12 12

Discount for Cash 5 per cent.
Cases of 2 doz. Pints Rs. 2 extra.
RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	25th Nov
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	6013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester	23rd "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th "
				1894.
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
B.I. BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester	20th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th "
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	10th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only handpackages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

29th Nov. 13th Dec.
27th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.
VINDOBONA	P. Morsa	4,351	350	9th Jan. 1894

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	21st Nov

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 9, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,322	21st Nov.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abroy	3,380	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 2, 1893.

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF KHIOS"	T. Macpherson	3,246	28th Nov.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest Improvements; Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th November, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,300 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 22nd November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 29th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 26th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LALPOORA," 3,090 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

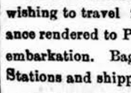
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th November, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 14th December, 11th January and 8th February 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th December.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO,
Agent
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 17th, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH STORES & PROVISIONS

Imported by every through Mail.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Prime York Hams, per lb.	1 0	1 2

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's have Indian Rates been recently reduced.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

KEROSINE COOKING STOVES.

CLEANLY!
ECONOMICAL!
EFFECTIVE!

INVALUABLE TO THOSE LIVING IN TENTS OR TO THOSE WHO ARE SUBJECT to FREQUENT CHANGES OF RESIDENCE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The CLIMAX, 24 in. by 35 in. long by 19 in. deep; Oven 13½ in. by 11½ in. by 15 in. Will cook and bake economically and efficiently for a large party. Complete with Utensils	100 0	112 8
The "EVER CLEAN" RANGE, 25 in. long by 11½ in. wide by 18 in. high; Oven 12 in. by 10 in. by 10 in. Suitable for a family of 10 persons	54 0	61 0
The "QUICK MEAL" KITCHENER	78 0	87 0
The A B C DINNER STOVE, 16½ in. by 19 in. by 12½ in. Compact and portable. Complete with Utensils	37 0	41 0
The Challenge Family Stove, 24 in. by 10 in. by 16½ in.; size of Oven 12½ in. by 9½ in. by 10 in. Carries on six cooking operations at the same time. Complete with Utensils	45 0	50 0
The "NEW PATTERN" OIL KITCHENER; size of Stove 26 in. by 18 in. by 19½ in. Will cook from six to ten separate dishes. Complete with Utensils	53 0	59 0

The "CAMP" STOVE, specially suitable for Travellers, Tourists, and Hunting Parties. This Stove is made specially strong, and is so designed that everything connected with it will pack inside the Oven, thus making it very convenient for carrying about. Will burn any kind of fuel (wood, peat, charcoal, &c.).
Size 24 by 12 by 14 in. Cash Rs. 45. Credit Rs. 50. Size 27 by 16½ by 15½ in. Cash Rs. 90. Credit Rs. 100.
SMALLER COOKING STOVES AND HEATING STOVES IN GREAT VARIETY.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KÜPPER'S PILSENER

IS THE VERY BEST BREWED IN GERMANY,
IS ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE OPENED a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT at No. 17, HUMMUM STREET, where they are showing a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of NEW GOODS, specially Selected by their Manager in Europe, and consisting of CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS, TAPESTRIES, ORNAMENTS, PLATEDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, &c.
Also a Selection of real Oil Paintings by English Artists.
AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.
No. 17, Hummum Street. No. 17, Hummum Street.

ESTABLD SIMPSON & CO., 1840

COACH BUILDERS,
MADRAS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD, G.C.S.I.,
ARE EXHIBITING AT THE
RAJKOTE EXHIBITION
A MAGNIFICENT CEE AND UNDER SPRING
BAROUCHE,
HANDSOMELY PAINTED IN GREEN AND GOLD,
UPHOLSTERED IN RICHEST SILK TABORETTE,
PLATED MOUNTINGS,
EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR
SEMI-STATE OCCASIONS.
All Particulars from our Representative, Mr. GEORGE U. CUDDON,
RAJKOTE EXHIBITION.
STATE CARRIAGES A SPECIALITY.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy! to the end.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

PEARLS.

DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, CAT'S EYES,
SAPPHIRES, TURQUOISES,
&c., &c., &c.,

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

MISSING STONES replaced in Ornaments, and all kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.
All GEMS set on the PREMISES under the STRICTEST EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.
DESIGNS and ESTIMATES furnished for ANY DESCRIPTION of JEWELLERY, no matter how INTRICATE or ELABORATE.
Charges commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WHAT TO DRINK? WHY,
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE-BOTTLE" WHISKY,
and you'll not regret it!!
"There's not a headache in a hogshead of it."—*Shakespeare.*
Send Cash along at once—Rs. 33-12-0,
and try a case.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD.
To be obtained of our Agents in every Indian Station.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.

THE following are a few of a Great Variety of CRACKERS JUST RECEIVED by P. and O. s. s. Oriental. An early Inspection at our Various Establishments is Solicited.

STATUETTES.	CUPID'S CARGO.	PANTOMIME LUGGAGE.
SURPRISE.	LITTLE PLAYMATES.	THOUGHT READING.
CHEAP 'XMAS.	SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE.	GOOD CHILD'S
CHEAP TOY.	HAT BOX.	MYSTERIOUS CRACKERS.
AMUSING 'XMAS.	UP TO DATE.	ALLY SLOPER, HIS
SHADOW GRAPHIC.	MAIL CART.	TRUNK.

From 8 Annas to Rs. 5-8.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BYCULLA, FORT, AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS!!

WHAT more acceptable CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR'S PRESENT can be sent to Friends at Home than some of our Renowned

BAHADUR CIGARS.

On Receipt of Order we undertake to Deliver from our Duty-paid Stock in London, any quantity that may be required, to any given Address to the United Kingdom *free of all charges* to the Receiver.
These Cigars are Well Seasoned, and Ready for immediate consumption.
To ensure Punctual Delivery all Orders should be received by us not Later than 30th inst., when they they will be Forwarded by the Homeward Mail of that date, in time for Delivery before Christmas.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:—
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

THESE Cards are second to none in Elegant designs, Neat style, and Tasteful wordings. In great many Varieties of series to select from. BOOKLETS and TOYBOOKS for Children are also on hand. We respectfully Solicit an early Inspection. CARDS in PACKETS of 20 and 25, Annas 6 and 8.

28, HUMMUM STREET. MADON, SONS & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

CHAMPAGNE.

SAUMUR
M. M. DeNEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, specially adapted for Cup use.
Rs. 34-8 per doz. Bottles; Rs. 37-8 per doz. ½ Bottles.

AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENTS:
BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES & PROPRIETORS...Messrs. F. BRETT HARDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH.
MANAGER.....Mr. J. SAVILLE SMITH.

TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF THE
LONDON LYRIC COMPANY,
NUMBERING 25 ARTISTS.

ONE OPINION FROM ALL:
"The finest and most artistic Comedy Company that has ever appeared in Bombay."

TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY), AND WEDNESDAY, 21ST AND 22ND NOVEMBER,
Another new Comedy,
"OUR FLAT."

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
23RD AND 24TH NOVEMBER,
"THE GUV'NOR."

SATURDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER,
GRAND PRODUCTION OF
"NIOBE."

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
27TH AND 28TH NOVEMBER,
"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
29TH AND 30TH NOVEMBER,
"A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL."

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1ST,
"MAGISTRATE."

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2ND,
THE GREAT LONDON SUCCESS,
"WALKER LONDON."

After Each Comedy, New Novelties Every Evening.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Stalls, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.
RESERVED SEATS.
Plan at MITCHELL and Co., Medows Street, Fort.
Business Manager: HARRY PYNE.

TOWN HALL.

MISS PEDRAZA

Has the Honour to Announce
A VIOLIN RECITAL,
In Aid of the SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
ON TUESDAY, the 28th NOVEMBER,
AT 5-30 P.M.,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY
Miss FLOWER (Piano); Mr. ALLUM (organ) and Mr. FOTIADIS (Tenor).
ADMISSION:—ONE RUPEE.
Tickets may be Reserved at Messrs ROSE & Co.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only for a month in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—ONE RUPEE.
Military and Navy in Uniform and Children under Ten Years—Half Price.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON; and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

S. S. "CITY OF KHIOS," ARRIVED
18TH NOVEMBER, 1893.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or Broken Paskages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th November, 1893.

S. S. "ASTON HALL,"
Arrived 20th November, 1893.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARKE will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th November, 1893.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED, 1847.)

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Commissioner will be prepared to receive up to Noon of TUESDAY, the 28th November, offers for TWO LAKHS OF RUPEES, being the Second Instalment of 4½ Lakhs Loan for Fire Brigade Quarters and Stations bearing interest at 4 per cent., and Repayable in 30 years from 1st January, 1893.

Further particulars can be obtained on personal application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 20th November, 1893.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

IN consequence of the Resignation of his office in the Corporation by MR. SELIM SOLOMON, there is a Casual Vacancy in the Office under Section 9 of the Municipal Act of 1888. I therefore pursuant to the provisions of Section 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix THURSDAY, the 7th December, 1893, for a JUSTICES' ELECTION to fill up the aforesaid Casual Vacancy.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 20th November, 1893.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
J.-R. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and from 1st DECEMBER, 1893, the TRAIN SERVICE on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, including J.-R. Railway, will be as follows:—

UP.	Mail.	Mixed.	Local.		DOWN.	Mail.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Local.
Bhavnagar Terminus ..D.	9 0	21 0	14 32		Wudwan Jn. .....D.	13 40	0 10		...
Dhola Jn. ..A.	10 26	23 21	16 54		Dhola Jn. ....A.	17 2	5 26		...
Do. ..D.	10 41	23 51	..		Do. ..D.	17 12	5 57	10	44
Wudwan Jn. ..A.	14 0	5 21	..		Bhavnagar Terminus..A.	18 40	8 25	13	6
G 400				Mxd.				Mxd.	
Porbandar ...D.	..	5 33	...		Dhola Jn. ...D.	...	5 55	17	22
Jetalsar Jn. ..A.	..	10 43	..		Jetalsar Jn..A.	...	11 31	22	5
Do. ...D.	...	11 33	5 32		Do. ...D.	...	11 53	...	...
Dhola Jn. ...A.	...	16 48	10 16		Porbandar..A.	...	17 9	...	...
Veraval.....D.	...	6 0	...		Jetalsar Jn.D.	...	12 0	22	20
Junagad.....A.	..	9 24	..		Junagad ..A.	...	12 54	23	7
Do. ...D.	..	9 39	4 30		Do. ...D.	...	13 13	...	...
Jetalsar Jn. .A.	..	10 33	5 17		Veraval ..A.	...	16 44	...	...
Rajkot Jn. .D.	...	8 0	..		Jetalsar Jn.D.	...	11 55	...	..
Jetalsar Jn. A.	...	10 57	..		Rajkot Jn..A.	...	14 50	...	...

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supt.'s Office, 14th November, 1893.

'XMAS CARDS!
'XMAS CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!!
In Great Variety.
From As. 2 to Rs. 16 each.
MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of CASTOR OIL, required by the Company, for Twelve months, commencing the First day of February 1894, Estimated at 400 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 6th December, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained and Sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th November, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of COCOANUT OIL, required by the Company, for Twelve months, commencing the First day of February 1894, Estimated at 500 tons.

Tenders which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 6th December, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th November, 1893.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4. FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 955 BAGS OF FLOUR.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Roller Flour Mills, Grant Road, by order of the Proprietors, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hajee Zeinal Ally Raza, an Arab Merchant, the following:—

105 bags flour No. 3, in bags of 196 lbs. each.
850 bags house-hold flour in bags of 196 lbs. each.
Will be sold in small convenient lots.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 21, 1893.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard, Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
I, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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NEW SEASON'S GOODS
NOW ON VIEW.

HOMESPUNS & SCOTCH TWEEDS
FLANNEL SUITINGS
DRESS COATINGS
TENNIS CLOTHS
CASHMERES
ANGOLAS

Cash Discount 10 per cent.

INSURANCES.

☞ Low Rates, Absolute Security, Unconditional Policies. Claims settled immediately on proof of death and title. No delays. ☜

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM IS UNSURPASSED.

EXAMPLE OF ENDOWMENT AND OPTIONS.

A CIVILIAN, age 27, can secure an ENDOWMENT for Rs. 5,000 with PROFITS payable at death, or in fifteen years' time, when it will amount, with Bonuses, to Rs. 6,500, against which he will only have paid Rs. 5,831, and was protected from the first payment of premium to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

OPTIONS.—Instead of taking the Rs. 6,500 in Cash he may have a Pension of Rs. 415-7-4 a year for life.

Or (if in good health) obtain a PAID-UP POLICY for Rs. 11,085-12-0, with PROFITS payable at death.

Premium limited to 15 years' Payments.

Yearly Premium, Rs. 388-12; or Half-yearly, Rs. 194 6; or Quarterly Rs. 97-3.

These valuable Endowment Policies are under the SUN LIFE GUARANTEED PROPORTION SYSTEM, and no Loss can occur in the event of a Policy lapsing after 2 or 3 years.

Thus, under a Ten Payment Assurance for Rs. 10,000, at the end of *two years* the Assurer would be entitled to receive a *Paid-up Policy* for Rs. 2,000, with Profits, or without, according to the original Contract.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied
By ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.

AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
of the
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY obtainable in India.

ASSETS.

Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.

ANNUAL BONUSES.

The average reduction in premium at 53 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.

NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.

NATIVE RISKS ACCEPTED.

CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange,

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED .... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 .....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to .....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).
W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ... £8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£833,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,239	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum Street.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	390
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 292, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
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JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
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LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WINE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NIXON & Co.'s
"INVALID'S PORT."

WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.

Price per Dozen Rs. 24-8; Wholesale of
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
BEYNON & Co., Chemists, &c.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
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EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL FCS. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row. 16

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Forms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay, Office: Esplanade Road. Offg. Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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Head Office.....4, PRINCES STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.....{THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK. Ld. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.
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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
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HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,152½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,075
ankof Madras	10,000	500	all	20 pr. ct.	960
Commercial &	5,000	100	100		155to160
Ld. Mge.	2,000	100	50	10 p. c.	65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3/
National Bank	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	265
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	98
Bapty Brothers	6,622	200	185	18	42
Bear Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,700
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	67½	1,200
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	600	600	3 pr. ct.	63½
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,015
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	2½
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ieyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70		76 no
ndian Guarantee & Survety Ship Assn	9,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
ehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	307
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	19½
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Mycks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	86
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	447½
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3/5
Soondy & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100		10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	955
hacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	52
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all		19
			100		
			25		
PRESS COMPANIES.			Yearly	Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,25	75	1,350
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		457
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	1075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	300
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		230
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	309
P Co. Ld.	600	200	200		130
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	122½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	215
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	275
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		130	1,370
Fort	515	2'500	2,500	Rs. 80	122½
Fronch	300	500	all	100	1,13/
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	475
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	122½xd
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	370
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	120
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	100	Rs. 40	110xd
Munnar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	430
New Beraz	1,200	500	500	Nil	223½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	565
rince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	120
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	460
Sassoon	800	500	500	20	48
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	59½
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	1,800
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	365
Surat City	375	200	all	20	60
ress Co., Ld.		1,00	1000	Rs. 70	215xd
Volkart					970
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,500	0(	all	Rs. 15	485
Anglo-India	1,348		100	Nil	51
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	(	all	9 per ct.	30½
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	615xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Mills Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,020
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49½
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	793
Commercial Mills	600	500	500	30 pr. ct	610
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	30 pr. ct.	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	675
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	65
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	555
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,185
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	320
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	555
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250		150
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	645
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatau Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	435
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	815
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,545
Masagon	5,000	0	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,325xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12½ p.c.	107
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	365
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	480
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs60	800
Sassoon	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	320 xd
Spn Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	150
Swadeshi Mills Union Spinning & and Manufacturing Co.	475	500	500	Rs. 15	425
Tahunker Lukhmidas Mer. C. Mill Co Ld	900	1,000	1,00	50	553
Victoria Mills	980	500	900	15	500
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Union Mills, Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000		
	900	1,000	1,000		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-6	
China Leaf	"	25-6	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-2	"
Do. do. new	"	25-2	"
Australia do.	"	25-3	
Bombay do.	"	25-2	
English Sovereigns	"	15-15	
Do. Dranzos	"	15-12	
Bar Silver 17 Sstterose	"	39-12	
Do. 17/6 do.	"	40	
roias Dollars	"	208	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	196	
ve-Francs	"	310	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
University Examination Results.
The London Lyric Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
The Willard Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Grand Anato mical Museum.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Rhenfels, and Taif, entered the dock on Sunday ; and the s.s. City of Keos, yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Baron Douglas, Arara, and Imperator entered the dock yesterday.

FAIR AT WALKESHWAR.—The annual Tripuree Fair commence, from to-day, and will continue for five days, at Walkeshwar.

Y. M. C. A. BRANCH, GRANT ROAD.—A Penny Beading will be given to-night, at 8-30, in the Rooms, in aid of the Organ Fund. All, including ladies, are welcome. Admission four annas.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By the kind permission of Col. W. Scott and Officers, the String Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play, at the Yacht Club, at and after dinner, on Monday next, the 27th instant.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Hindu girl, named Sonee, aged three years, was, on Sunday last, conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the left leg, caused by her having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a carriage belonging to Raoji Megji, on Tardeo Road.

A MISSING LAD.—Bhasker Gunesh, residing at Girgaum Back Road, has made a report to the police that his nephew, named Sadashiv Madhav, aged seventeen years, left home,on the 11th instant, to go to the Money School, and has not since returned. The lad, when last seen, was wearing two gold rings, and had in his possession about Rs. 16 in cash.

CYCLING CLUB.—The Captaincy Race of this Club was fixed for half-past six o'clock yesterday morning, but the number of members putting in an appearance was so small that the event was postponed to Thursday evening next, at 9-30. The Captaincy has been held by Mr. Alfred Pell, manager Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s), for the past three years.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Goolam Hoosein Kagari, aged fifty years, a broker in Arab horses, was, on Sunday last, examining some horses in Oomer Jamal's stables, at Bellasis Road, when one of the animals kicked him on the mouth, causing a lacerated wound to the upper lip and displacing three of the teeth of the lower jaw. He was treated at the J. J. Hospital and sent home.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 5-45 p.m., this evening :—

Lancers	Indiana	Liddell.
March	Iolanthe	Sullivan.
Gavotte	Imperial	Faust.
Selection	Attilla	Verdi.
Valse	La Source	Waldtenfel.
Polka Militaire	En Garde	Waldtenfel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ARREST OF A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Inspector Butterfield charged Edoo Khodabux and six others, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with gambling in a common gaming house with cards, dice, and money On Saturday evening, on certain information received, Inspector Butterfield proceeded to a house in the 5th Lane, Cammatteepoora, and arrested all the accused in the act of playing with cards, dice, and money. The magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced No. 1 who is an old offender, to pay a fine of Rs. 20, No. 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 10, and the rest to Rs. 2 each.

ACCIDENT TO A FEMALE EQUESTRIAN.—At half-past 7 o'clock, on Sunday morning, Mrs. Moire, residing at Mazagon, was riding along Frere Road, when on nearing the Wood Bunder, the anima land fell down, throwing the rider and causing a slight injury on the head. The lady was immediately picked up and placed in a conveyance by a friend and was driven home, where she was treated by Dr. Sydney Smith. Mrs. Moire states that she lost a gold brooch of the curb-chair pattern at the time of the accident. She is now progressing favourably towards re-covery.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.—The train service between Bombay and Calcutta on this line has recently been accelerated, and considerable reductions have been made in the fares for through passengers, so that the route now ranks as the shortest and cheapest between the two chief cities of India. The distance of 1,279 miles is accomplished under sixty hours and the fares are—first class, Rs. 92 ; second class, Rs. 46 ; and third class Rs. 15-0-6 ; as against Rs. 112, Rs. 56, and Rs. 28, respectively, by the Jabalpur route. All classes of goods, luggage, and horses, are proportionally cheaper by this new route, and an additional advantage is that the Bombay Ghats and those between Saleakaa and Bortalao are passed in daylight.

A MISCHIEVOUS SOLDIER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilson charged James Waterworth, a Private in the North Lancashire Regiment, stationed at Colaba, with causing hurt to Mr. Corfield, now residing at the Great Western Hotel. The accused armed with a large bamboo stick on Wednesday evening, at half-past six o'clock, attacked persons going along the Colaba Causeway. He made an attack on the carriages of several gentlemen, among whom were Surgeon-Captain Wade Brown, and Lieutenant George Milnes. He also hurt the complainant who was given a very severe crack. Major Jackson subsequently arrested the accused, and handed him over to the Police. His Worship, convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

INFRINGEMENT OF ABKARI ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. F. Newell, Abkari Inspector, charged Essoo Babaji, a Bhandari toddy-drawer, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with selling toddy, worth three annas, without a license from the Collector of Abkari. On Sunday evening, Inspector Newell on certain information received, proceeded to the house of the accused, at Dadar, in company of Mr. Xavier and two men, named, Babaji Nanaji and Jairam Krishna. On arriving at the corner of the street, in which the accused's house is situated, the inspector gave those two men twelve marked copper coins, with instructions to go and purchase toddy from the accused. Babaji and Jairam immediately went on their errand, and after purchasing three annas' worth of toddy from the accused, made a signal to Mr. Newell, who at once rushed to the accused and arrested him. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Rustum Pestonjee Jehangir, Chief Inspector, Opium Department, charged Ahmedkhan Amir and nine others with illicit possession of opium and also with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence. On Friday evening, Mr. Rustom accompanied by Police Inspector George went to the house of the first accused at Modykhana, where a pound of opium was found. In consequence of certain information given by the first accused, Mr. Rustom went to the house of the second accused, and found some persons, including the first accused's son, preparing to take *Kushumba*. The premises being searched another pound of opium was found there. Further information having been received, Mr. Rustom went to the house of the tenth accused from whose possession three tolas of opium were recovered. Mr. De Souza who represented the tenth accused pleaded that his client did not know that possessing even such a small quantity as three tolas was an offence. The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence and statements of the accused, fined the first two accused twenty-five rupees each ; the tenth accused was fined five rupees, and the rest were warned and discharged.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A EUROPEAN SOLDIER.—A soldier, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry, at Poona, is reported to have mysteriously disappeared since Saturday morning. He had been a patient in the Ghorpuri Branch Hospital, and was last seen there, on Friday night. Early on Saturday morning, however, his bed presented the appearance of not having been slept on during the night and enquiries were at once set on foot, but without avail. Shortly after 7 a.m., a pair of military ammunition boots with shirt and trousers were discovered lying near a well on the Koregaum Road, about a mile from the Yorkshire Light Infantry Barracks. It was then naturally assumed that these belonged to the missing patient, who had evidently committed suicide. Mr. J. W. Collett, Inspector of Police, with a force of police, European and Native, instantly repaired to the spot, where the clothes are alleged to have been found, and dragged the well for several hours without success. The clothing was identified as that of the missing soldier, but all trace of him beyond the well was unavailing. The search is continuing.—*Poona Observer.*

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AN unusually large number of prisioners await their trial at the fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commence this morning under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. Of the twenty cases for trial, sixteen, which have been committed by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, are connected with offences committed during the recent riots in Bombay. The other four cases are not connected with the riots, two of them having been committed by Mr. Webb, one by Mr. Hamilton, and one by Mr. P. H. Dustoor. The total number of prisoners implicated in the twenty cases is ninety-three, forty-seven Hindus and forty-six Mahomedans, eighty-seven of them being concerned in the sixteen riot cases. There are eight cases in which forty-four prisoners are charged with murder, and with rioting, dishonestly receiving stolen property, damaging and defiling places of worship, dacoity, &c. There are four cases of dacoity ; one of mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house ; one of damaging and defiling a place of worship ; two of dacoity and receiving stolen property ; one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder ; one of forgery ; one of cheating ; and one of theft and abetment of theft. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

1. Mahomed Dawood and sixteen other Mahomedans, committed by Mr. Cooper, for dacoity and dishonestly receiving stolen property, stolen in the commission of a dacoity.
2. Papa Shaik Sulleman and five other Mahomedans, committed by Mr. Cooper, for dacoity and for dishonestly receiving stolen property in the commission of a dacoity.
3. Yusuf Mahomed, committed by Mr. Cooper, for dacoity and robbery.
4. Babajee Dowlatia and three other Hindus, committed by Mr. Cooper, for rioting, being armed with deadly weapons, &c., murder, and dishonestly receiving property stolen in the commission of a dacoity.
5. Atmaram Anajee and eight other Hindus, committed by Mr. Cooper, for dacoity and robbery.
6. Natha Chaidee and five other Mahomedans, committed by Mr. Cooper, for being members of an unlawful assembly, mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house, &c., and assaulting or obstructing a public servant when suppressing a riot, &c.
7. Cassam Hassam and ten other Mahomedans, committed by Mr. Cooper, for dacoity.
8. Shewlal Merwan and five other Hindus, committed by Mr. Cooper, for murder.
9. Rama Arjun and eight other Hindus, committed by Mr. Cooper, for rioting, armed with deadly weapons, murder, &c.
10. Maruti Luximon and two other Hindus, committed by Mr. Cooper, for dacoity
11. Govind Daji and six other Hindus, committed by Mr. Cooper, for murder.
12. Jaffer Amin, committed by Mr. Cooper, for murder.
13. Bhaghia Kalla and Kurson Hurry, committed by Mr. Webb, for theft and abetment of theft.
14. Narotam Cchagan, committed by Mr. Webb, for cheating.
15. Hirji Dewji, committed by Mr. P. H. Dustoor, for forgery for the purpose of cheating and using as genuine a forged document.
16. Akbarshah Khan and four other Mahomedans, committed by Mr. Cooper, for rioting, armed with deadly weapons, damaging and defiling a place of worship with intent to insult the religion of Hindus, dacoity, mischief by fire, and murder.
17. Rama Ganu and Mhataba Suttoo, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
18. Ballaram Motiram, committed by Mr, Cooper, for rioting, armed with deadly weapons, damaging and defiling a place of worship with intent to insult the religion of Mahomedans, mischief, dacoity, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and assaulting a public servant when suppressing a riot.
19. Ahmed Sultan and eight other Mahomedans, committed by Mr. Cooper, for rioting, armed with deadly weapons, murder, damaging and defiling a place of worship with intent to insult the religion of Hindus, and dacoity.
20. Kutchra Juggea and two other Hindus, committed by Mr. Cooper, for rioting, armed with deadly weapons, damaging and defiling a place of worship with intent to insult the religion of Mahomedans, murder, and dacoity.

THE BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the Bombay Sailing Association was held yesterday afternoon, at the Port Offices, Ballard Road, under the presidency of Captain Bean. There were also present : Mr. A. F. Little, Surgeon-Colonel Boyd, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Weir, Captain Potts, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. R. W. Leibschwager, and Mr. Thorburn.

Dr. Boyd moved that the last year's account be passed. Mr. Thorburn seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Dr. Boyd, seconded by Captain Bean, it was resolved that Captain John Hext be elected president, and Captains Bean, Macaulay, and Potts, handicappers.

The chairman proposed that the committee should consist of the following gentlemen :—Surgeon-Colonel H. W. Boyd, Mr. T. Thorburn, Mr. C. S. H. Sarl, Lieutenant Humphries, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Weir, Lieutenant A. Walpole, R. E., Mr. H W. Uloth, and Captain S. C. U. Smith, R. A., that Mr. John B. K. Macbeth be elected honorary secretary and treasurer, and that until his arrival from England Captain Bean be requested to act protem.

On the motion of Dr. Boyd, seconded by Mr. Thorburn, it was resolved that the opening race of the season be fixed for Saturday, the 9th December.

On the motion of Mr. Jenkins, seconded by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Weir, it was agreed that the remaining fund of Rs. 100 be utilised at the termination of the season in purchasing a cup, which will be given to the winner of the greatest number of prizes.

After the sixteenth rule had been amended, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE FARRAN).

Suits for hearing and final disposal

89-93—Edgelow and B—Hajee Saboo Seedick vs Premabai and another—Bicknell, M and M.
577-90—Roughton and B—Rao Bahadur Bhugwandas Bhagla and others vs Hajee Aboo Ahmed and others—Brown and M.
228-93—M H Khan—Tarabai vs Dhondoo Ramshet and others Dikshit and H.
176-93—Brown and M—Narayen Raghoonath vs Vinayekrao Bhaskerjee and others—Chitnis, M and M, M N S and F and M.
157-92—Payne, G and S—Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Bhaya vs Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Ginwalla—Brown and M,
94-93—Brown and M—Dewjee Vussonjee and others vs Narandas Toolsidas and others—Payne, G, and S, and T D, and C.
155-93—Chitnis, M and M—Ghellabhai Inderjee vs Gooculdas Inderjee and another—Tyabjee and D,
224-93—K D Shroff—Mahomed Hooseln bin Ebrahim Saheb Bhatker vs Kabiabhai and others—Nanu and H.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending November 11, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	47,921	39,839	8,082	..	43,012	...
Parcels, &c.	42,914	44,532	...	1,618	..	5,103
Goods						
Other earnings	4,354	4,303	48	..	...	3,885
Weekly total.	95,189	88,677	6,512	...	...	..
Aggregate ..	14,11,290	13,77,266	...	...	34,024	..

THOSE who are partial to that most exquisite and costly of all scents Otto of Rose, will be interested to learn that the peasants who produce it in Bulgaria have largely given up raising grain in order to raise roses. Whereas the price of Otto in large quantities three years ago came out at a ha'penny a drop, it now reaches from a penny twopence a drop Eight teaspoonfuls (an ounce) of Otto would now cost from two to three pounds, and a small canister not as large round as a dinner plate and about three inches thick would cost from two to three hundred pounds. The unprecedented demand appears to have been created by the "Vinolia" Soap Co., which consumes annually thousands of pounds worth of Otto in Toilet "Vinolia" Soap and which has advertised an Otto Toilet Soap everywhere and so popularized this scent to an unprecedented extent. There has been quite a storm among the manufacturers of Toilet scents in France and elsewhere in consequence of the present high price, due to a certain firm of agents in Turkey buying up the bulk of Otto and so running up the price. Many manufacturers will now have to raise the prices of their products or else reduce the quantity they use of the expensive Otto. The manufacturers of "Vinolia" Soap are advertising that the price and quality of "Vinolia" Soap shall not be altered, but it is currently reported that they are not making any profit this year on their Otto Toilet Soap, though they held a very large quantity of the scent before the present extraordinary prices were reached—*Exchange.*

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurement, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and buautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on 14th November, 1893 :—

Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Municipality, No. 9991, dated 23rd October, 1893, requesting permission to remove sand from the foreshore at Queen's Road for being used on the Khote footpath and ride now being improved. Read memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 25th October, 1893, stating that there is no objection to the Municipality taking sand from Back Bay on the usual conditions, provided none is taken from the foreshore within 400 feet of the bottom of the slope. Read letter from the Executive Engineer, No. 10778, dated 6th November, 1393, stating, in reply to an enquiry, that he will require about 250 brass of sand.

Resolution.—Permission may be granted for the removal of a quantity of sand not exceeding 250 brass on the usual conditions and on payment of the usual rate of three annas per cart, provided that no sand is removed from the foreshore within 400 feet of the bottom of the slope.

Read memo. by the Chairman, dated 2nd November, 1893. Read memo. No. 3845, dated 3rd November, 1893, to the Acting Engineer and the Docks Superintendent. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 3rd November, 1893, reporting that the Municipality have taken the silt out of the north end of the Frere Road for a length of ten feet on either side of each manhole only ; that on Sunday 29th October, the Municipal Drain Inspector opened the sluice opposite G. Shed, Prince's Dock, to try and flush out the Frere Road drain, but owing to the accumulation of silt in that drain, the water did not enter it. Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 7939, dated 4th November, 1893. Read letter from the Acting Engineer dated 8th November, 1893, reporting that the stench referred to by the Chairman was caused by an accumulation of sewage and foul water in the flushing culvert which runs under G. Shed and by a small quantity of the sewage finding its way round the sluice paddle into the Dock ; that the sewage was probably brought down from point A shown on plan, and perhaps also from the north end of Frere Road sewer by the water let into the culvert from the Dock on 29th ultimo by the Municipal Drainage Engineer ; that the paddle of the sluice has been caulked and the culvert dammed up at point C on the north side of G Shed ; that all the sewage and water found in the culvert have been removed and the culvert well washed with phenyle, which has removed the smell : and recommending that the discharge of sewage from the Malet Bunder latrine into the storm-water drains shown in blue on the plan on the east side of Frere Road be cut off, and the latrine be connected at point B with the 12" earthenware pipe from the Prince's Dock latrine by a 6" earthenware pipe laid with a good fall at an estimated cost of Rs. 605, including a flushing tank.

Resolution.—The estimate amounting to Rs. 605 for connecting the Malet Bunder latrine with the pipe drain from the Prince's Dock latrine is sanctioned as a charge against revenue (Item 45 of the Budget), and the work should be carried out at once.—The Municipal Commissioner should be urged to arrange for the immediate thorough clearance of the Frere Road drain. It is not desirable that the inlet from the Prince's Dock should again be opened until this clearance has been effected. In the meantime, the sluice closing it should be kept thoroughly caulked, and the Engineer should report after consulting the Drainage Engineer if the drain in connection with it is sufficiently ventilated or if further ventilation is necessary as a means of preventing the nuisance.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 24th October, 1893, forwarding a letter, dated 20th September, 1893, from Mr. Bhugwandas Bagla and other timber merchants, and another, dated 26th September, 1893. from Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., representing that the ladders placed at the Tank Bunder New Reclamation are not adapted for the unloading of timber, and asking that a landing slope be provided there. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 8th November, 1893, forwarding a further letter from Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., showing that until a slope is made at the Reclamation, there will be some difficulty in getting the timber to go there, and recommending that early steps be taken to provide a slope. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 13th November, 1893, estimating the cost of providing a slipway as described by him, in either of the positions shown on plan at Rs. 845.

Resolution.—The estimate amounting to Rs. 845 is sanctioned as an addition to the estimate of Rs. 62,132 for improvements to the Mazagon and Tank Bunder Reclamations. 2. The Engineer should decide, in communication with the Traffic Manager, whether to place the slope at the north or south end of the Reclamation. 3. The work should be proceeded with.

The following papers were laid on the table.:—

Letter from the Port Officer, dated 6th November. 1893, reporting that a Mahagery of Karanja, No. 227, laden with grass, which was observed full of water on the 5th instant, lying close to the s. s. Avoca, was towed into the Grass Bunder, and that none of the crew was in the boat at the time.

Letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 8040, dated 8th November, 1893, reporting that a doora of cotton ex s. s. Satranji was found on the 7th instant to be smouldering in M Shed, Prince's Dock, and that the fire was promptly put out and the doora placed in the open before about 2lbs. cotton were burnt.

Letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 7498, dated 24th October, 1893, requesting that the portable office of Messrs. Shepherd & Co. on the harbour wall at the south-east corner of L Shed be removed from its present position and placed parallel with the shed and fencing at the cost of removing the fence estimated by the Acting Engineer at Rs. 6 only.

Note.—This has been sanctioned by the Chairman in anticipation of the Trustees' approval.

Statement showing the quantity of grain and seeds brought into the Docks by rail during October 1893:—

Month.	Quantity. Tons.	cwt.	Ground Rent. Rs. a. p.	Siding Fees. Rs. a. p.
Total from the last Statement	36,317	3	2,675 2 9	6,813 6 4
October	1,917	10	100 13 9	359 8 6
Total...	38,234	13	2,776 0 6	7,172 14 10

Month.	Clerical Fees. Rs. a. p.	Net Revenue earned. Rs. a. p.	Charges recovered from the Shippers and paid to the Hamallage Contractors for loading wagons and carrying goods to berths. Rs. a. p.
Total from the last Statement	2,269 2 0	11,757 11 1	10,190 12 1
October	119 13 6	580 3 9	335 12 5
Total...	2,388 15 6	12,337 14 10	10,526 8 6

Total Dock charges, Rs. 22,864-7-4 or per ton annas 9 (nine) and pies 6 (six) only.

Statement of Cotton, Twist and Metals in Port Trust Warehouses during October 1893 :—

	October 1893.	October 1892.
Cotton bales	8,779	15,058
Do. cases	11,323	15,830
Twist bales	2,884	2,566
Copper tons	790½	162½
Yellow metal tons	279	132

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ended 10th Nov. 1893.	For week ended 10th Nov. 1892.
Vessels pilotod into harbour	26	23
" out of "

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah, Forget-Me-Not," Ithar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 48.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

A SELECTION of English OIL PAINTINGS will be ON VIEW, for a few Weeks only, at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.'s NEW PREMISES, No. 17, Hummum Street. An inspection is Invited.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

PEARSE and Co.'s SPECIALITIES.—Indian Condiments. Sultana Chutney, Bot., As. 12. Green Mango Chutney, Bot., As. 10. Guava Jelly, screw-cap Bot., As. 10.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNEMENT, JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Rs. 3-8, 2-4, 2, and Re. 1 12 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are rarely equalled, but never excelled, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church, Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay. A Trial earnestly Solicited.

THE Oldest and Largest TEA EMPORIUM.—New Season Kangra Valley Teas, second to none for quality, flavor, and cheapness, comprising Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, and other favourite Mixtures from General Younghusband's Celebrated Tea Garden.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!! Best York Cut Hams as supplied to several Clubs, Hotels and Messes. Freshness and Quality Guaranteed, Weighing from 8 to 15 lb each. Special Terms for Hotels, Messes and Clubs. Trial orders Solicited—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, noted House for Hams, Bacons, and Cheese.

ON VIEW.—The Late Mr. Homejee C. Dady Sett's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Victoria, Marble Garden Tubs, Iron Post Garden Lamps, &c., at "Homejee Hall," Mazagon.

WANTED, one or two CLOTH FOLDING MACHINES. New or Second-hand. Apply "999," care of this Paper.

WANTED, Two double-beater CREIGHTON OPENERS, second-hand and in good order. State cost and where they can be seen. Apply to "XX," care of this Paper.

METAL-BODIED RUBBER TYPE.—Just received, a large Consignment of this Type, Type Pallets, &c. Catalogues to be had.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla,—Facing the Bombay Harbour. A favourite Resort for Visitors during the Hot Weather and after the Rains. Visitors to Karli Caves, Sakal Pathar, Lahagur and Visapur Forts and all other places of interest are supplied with Tongas, Ponies and other Requisites on short notice.—Apply to "PROPRIETOR."

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Groongrass Esq, Contractor, Tanna, W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Gollkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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TIVOLI THEATRE.

☞ TO-NIGHT!

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER,

GRAND

OPENING NIGHT

OF THE

WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

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FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF

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Mr. A. J. Lowe ..... as "Scalza."

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FIN-DE-SIECLE DANCERS,

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Superb New Costumes.....by Mrs MAY, London.

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Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

WE have no fresh telegraphic news through Reuter to chronicle this evening in this column, the latest commercial and financial advices through that channel having been noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	62,400
" " Branches...	Inc.	"	2,70,296
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	46,16,385
Government Securities	Inc.	"	20,440
Other authorized "	Dec.	"	14,360
Loans	Dec.	"	1,12,253
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Dec.	"	83,910
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	52,750
Cash.....	Inc.	"	50,46,427

While large ready *post Dewali* transactions took place last week in Piece Goods, business in Exports remained without animation; and this state of the respective markets would appear to be illustrated by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this morning, disclosing an increase of 50¼ lakhs in the Cash Balance, and bringing it up to 279 lakhs. As will be seen from the figures which we give above, Bills Discounted, in which a weekly increase is to be looked for as the monetary demand in connection with the export trade expands with the advancing season, show a decrease in the week under notice of nearly a lakh, and Loans also had diminished to a sensible extent, while, on the other hand, there was an addition of over 46 lakhs to Private Deposits, the result being a falling off in trade requirements generally of some 48 lakhs; the increase in the Cash Balance beyond this having been due to an addition in Government Deposits at the Bank's Branches.

COTTON.—Nothing whatever has been done in this market for exporters' account to-day, and the feeling has been quiet at a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in prices. The Mills have bought only 350 bales—all old stuff—consisting 150 Dhulia, at Rs 135; and 50 each of Anjari, at Rs 180; Kani, at Rs 190; Compta, at Rs 173¼; and Kuni, at Rs. 189¼ per candy.

These districts of the Oomrawattee Cotton circle, in which rain was reported by the two last official telegrams, had, with the exception of Khangaum (in which district a further fall of 1½ inch had been registered according to the messages to hand this morning), been without more rain; but at Dhulia and Julgaum, where none had fallen latterly, a fall of over 3 inches, and 2¼ inches, respectively, is now reported. In the Bengal, Broach, and Dhollera circles also this morning's telegrams report unseasonable weather and much slight rain, not exceeding an inch and a-half in any district, however; and, so far, the damage had only been slight in those districts in which any had occurred.

WHEAT has been steady in tone to-day; but only a small export business has been reported, and prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, in a steady market, and the price of *Linseed* has advanced ¼ anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-10-6 to Rs. 7-12-6 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	2,419	bales.
Wheat.....	10,664	cwts.
Linseed	3,015	"
Rapeseed	513	"
Gingelly	7,783	"
Groundnuts.....	658	"
Rice	3,584	"

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone and unchanged, but again to-day, no fresh business of importance has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling, at 1s. 3 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1/4d. for Demand, and at 1s. 3 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits, ready and forward; but we have heard of a fair amount of Telegraphic being placed at 1s. 3¼d. for transfer early next year, and at 1s. 3 7-32d. later. A moderate amount of Merchants' Bills has also been placed ready and forward, at 1s. 3 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but the tone of the market for Bank remittance at the close was a shade easier, say 1s. 3 7-32d. Telegraphic and Demand; the rate for Credits, however, remaining as before. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 3 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 3 5-16d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 3 13-32d.	"
Francs do.	...1·61¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opening at about ¼ per cent. below Saturday's final quotations, rates for Fours have remained at 104 5-8 for cash; 104 9-16 for the settlement at the end of this month; and 104 3-8 for the 5th January account, throughout the day, closing, however, at an advance of 1-16 per cent. on the above quotations. The price of the new 3½ per cents. has receded to 98¼.

SHARES are extremely quiet, and no change has taken place to-day in quotations for Cotton Mill-Scrip; but we note an advance of Rs. 7½ in Munmar Press; of Rs. 50 in Bombay-Burmah Trading, 1st issue, and of Rs. 30 in the others; of Rs. 5 in Delhi and Northern Flour; and of Rs. 2 in Badham Pile.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 7/8
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes	98¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 7-8
Bar Silver	32¾

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

PENANG, Nov. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Teheran left here this morning for Bombay.

COLOMBO, Nov. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta arrived here this morning.

The Italian steamer Baldnino left Aden for Bombay on the 19th instant, at midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th November, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	3	27 p.m.	42	5
Teheran	20	1	53 a.m.	.	31
Suez	20	2	25 a.m.	...	43

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 20th November, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	52	...	1
" Karrachee	...	18	...	1
" Madras.....	...	25	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ORMEROD—November 18, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of Harry Ormerod, of a son.

RYVES—November 9, at Saharanpur, the wife of Alfred E Ryves, B A, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHILL—LARSEN—November 7, at Lahore, Mr C Chill, of Multan, to Miss Gertrude Larsen, daughter of Mr J A Larsen, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

JONES—HARCOURT—November 15, at St Paul's Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev W C Jackson, J C Jones, to Alevia Eleanor, eldest daughter of F M Harcourt, Esq, of Silliguri.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1893.

IN India, so it is reported, we are to be handed over to the tender mercies of a kerosine oil trust, the Batoum Oil Company, which belongs to, or is financed by, the Rothschilds, and its preliminary symptoms are already upon us. Two months since refined 150° snowflake oil was sold retail at Rs. 4-6 per case, it slowly rose a fortnight ago to Rs. 5-4 per case; to-day it has suddenly jumped up to Rs. 8 per case. In the meantime the Batoum cheap oil, which has displaced the lower quality of oil formerly supplied by the Standard Company, has remained fairly steady in price, and is now sold retail at Rs. 3-4 per case. A superior kind of low-priced American oil, called "daylight" oil, is quoted retail at Rs. 3-8 per case. The difference between "snowflake" 150° test, and daylight 125° test is, that the former is a limpid clear oil, transparent as water, with but little smell, while the latter has a pronounced aroma, is nearly transparent, and a light yellow in appearance. We should like to know why the snowflake oil has so suddenly and so largely gone up in price. It appears to us that so long as 150° oil is more than double the price of 125° oil, ordinary people will have to take to the latter and give up the former. It is now a year since we heard that Batoum oil was to be introduced into Bombay in bulk. Iron tanks have already been built, and are in use in Calcutta and Madras for this purpose. The Port Trust are willing to lease land for oil storage on the Mazagon estate, but the Government have not yet given their sanction to the quality of the oil imported from Batoum, and as we think, rightly. The cheap Batoum oil is the only light used by the people. While there was competition between Batoum and American oil, the variation of price per case between the two oils was but slight, and people had the chance of protecting themselves by paying a few annas extra per case for the better quality. Now competition having ceased or being about to cease, the Government are bound to insist upon so good a quality of oil being supplied as shall place the security against the risk of explosion beyond all doubt. It is only a question of purifying and refining. Crude petroleum contains an infinite variety of oils, from explosive benzine or naphtha, which fires at a very low temperature, to spindle and cylinder oils, which require to be heated to 300° and 600° respectively before they will take fire.

The question is, does a temperature of so-called 125° give absolute safety under all circumstances? It may be quite sufficient when a lamp is burning only two or three hours of an evening, but it is altogether too low for safety when burning continuously for twelve or twenty-four hours. It follows that an oil should be of a sufficiently high grade to resist explosion under all circumstances, and the Government will have to insist upon this condition being effectually carried out, the grade of the oil being raised to 135° or more if this protection should be found to be necessary. It is supposed that no oil ever comes to Bombay of a less grade than 125°, which is understood to be the limit of safety. But if this be so, how is it that we so frequently hear of lamp explosions in the Native Town? To make an oil safe against explosion it is not essential that it should be refined, *i.e.*, that the oil should be clear and pellucid, but only that the low grade explosive elements should be distilled away and removed to the extent needed to prevent explosions. It is not necessary that the low grade elements in the oil should be entirely removed; that is indeed impossible. But the high grade elements should be in the oil in such considerable proportion as will prevent premature explosion or ignition at a low temperature. The behaviour of nitroglycerine when mixed with mineral brick-dust, and of gunpowder when mixed with a small proportion of sand is analogous. Nitroglycerine is of so explosive a nature that it cannot safely be moved from the spot where it is manufactured; but, when mixed with mineral brick-dust in the form of a dynamite cartridge, it will only explode when fired by a fulminating gun-cap, and can be carried safely any distance. The distilling and removing of the low grade oils is not in itself an expensive operation, as the explosive portions are separated and used in the arts as gasoline, benzine, and naphtha compounds. The *modus operandi* of explosion is as follows:—The night temperature of Bombay does not exceed 90°, while in the districts it is frequently 110°, and upwards. The heat of the flame of the lamp is many hundred degrees. The neck of the lamp has to be sufficiently long to abstract so much of this heat as will preserve the receptacle of the oil in a cool condition. If the oil remains cool there can be no explosion. But very frequently it happens that with non-explosive oil the neck of the lamp becomes so heated as to cause a partial explosion in the neck of the lamp itself, which is shown by the whole of the wick in the neck becoming ignited, necessitating the immediate blowing out of the lamp, or the wick would be destroyed. This accident may happen with the very best oil. It is due to deficient ventilation in the neck of the lamp, and is caused usually by a careless lampman, in his daily cleaning of the top of the wick, brushing the fragments of burnt wick into the neck. The same effect more frequently occurs through a badly made lamp, in which deficient means of ventilation have been provided. Such lamps are always of the cheapest and poorest quality, most largely purchased by the people, and it is therefore from such lamps that the greatest danger is to be apprehended. When a well-ventilated lamp is used, even bad oil is safe, but, with a badly ventilated lamp, good oil is not safe, and bad oil is liable to overheat and an explosion will be inevitable.

As, then, it is essential that the public should have oil of such good quality as will be safe under the worst possible conditions, it follows that Government should insist upon a good grade of oil, suitable for badly ventilated lamps and for the extreme heat of Central India. Both "daylight" and Batoum oil are sold as of the 125° test, but they are marked on the case as having passed the Abel 76° test, which is quite a different matter. The former test implies that the oil has heated to 125°, and at that temperature, when touched with a light, has failed to take fire. The Abel test was adopted in Great Britain in 1884. The Encyclopædia Brittanica (article Paraffin) states "that the Abel test is made in a closed copper vessel, which causes it to flash at a lower temperature than when heated in an open dish. The legal minimum flashing point by the close Abel test is 75°, as compared with 100° by the open pan test." If this is so, the oil which is now being sold in the bazaar as "daylight" and Batoum of the 125° test is nothing of the kind, and the guaranteed quality of 76° Abel test branded on the outside of the case has a flashing point of but little over 100°. It requires but little consideration to show that a legal test which may be, and is quite sufficient for England, is certainly altogether too low for India. England has a maximum night temperature in the summer of 80°, and an ordinary temperature of 70°. The Abel test, which gives a flashing temperature of 100°, has thus in England a minimum margin of safety of 20°, and an ordinary margin of 30°. Assuming that the maximum night heat of Upper India is 110°, a margin of safety of 20° would require a flashing grade of 130°, in the place of the 100° found sufficient in England. The Government should undoubtedly insist upon a minimum of 135°. The additional cost of distilling this higher grade oil would probably not exceed one anna per case. The fuel, which is waste petroleum costs nothing; the only cost would be the wages of the men in extra time spent in making the extra distilling and a small charge for the plant employed. This matter demands the serious attention of Government and close investigation by the best expert opinion available before a decision is come to. India cannot afford to be at the mercy of the Batoum or any other oil trust.

THE progress of the Education Department in Upper Burma is steady, and in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, promises well for the future but the enlightenment of the masses has not yet progressed so far as to justify Government in sanctioning the proposal of well-meaning but over-anxious people to establish a University for Burma. The Chief Commissioner, though always displaying the keenest interest in educational works, cannot endorse the scheme and, after perusing the papers in connection with it, he declares himself unable to recommend the matter to the favourable consideration of Government. The official returns, just published in the form of a blue-book, illustrate the wisdom of Mr. Fryer's decision and the Chief Commissioner, for whom Mr. Fryer is now acting, is understood to be at one with his *locum tenens* on this question. The average daily attendance at the Rangoon College during the past year was but forty-eight. This is an increase of six only, but it is accounted more satisfactory that of these forty-eight there were as many as twenty-five studying at the College who held no scholarships. Out of so small a number it would be strange if the results of the instruction imparted were insufficient to secure a fair percentage of passes at examinations. Twelve out of twenty-three candidates succeeded in passing the F. A. test, and three—all who went up—passed the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University with which the Rangoon College is at present affiliated. From the Collegiate School, forty out of forty-three candidates, passed the Entrance Examination. The results are undoubtedly encouraging, and the Principal, Mr. Rose, and his colleagues come in for high praise from the Provincial Administration. During the year the number of English High Schools remained unchanged at eleven, seven new English Middle Schools were opened, three only being closed or reduced to a lower grade. Among the schools are various privately-managed ones, and the acting Chief Commissioner selects the St. Paul's Institution and St. John's Convent in Rangoon as deserving of especial commendation. Though the schools sent up many candidates for the College Entrance Examination, it is recognised that but for the reduction in the number of centres at which the Calcutta Entrance Examination was held from three to one, there would have been more, The new clerkship rules now require a higher standard than the seventh as a qualification for entry into Government employ, and have conduced more than any one cause to the increased interest shown in upper secondary education, and more would have submitted themselves for examination but for the diminution of centres. But the effects of the refusal of the Calcutta University to leave the centres alone was minimised as much as possible by paying the travelling expenses of students from Akyab, Bassein, Mandalay, and Moulmein. As regards primary schools it is reported that as many as two hundred disappeared last year, and the attendance at others has decreased. For this the Acting Chief Commissioner is inclined to blame District Officers in many cases, although he admits that in some districts people are unwilling to pay school-fees an indication of the absence of a desire for education. The monastic schools are declared to be neither improving in efficiency, nor increasing in numbers, from which it is concluded that the revival of result-grants in money for this class of schools has produced no advantage, but the experiment is to be tried a little longer in order to give it a fair trial.

THE Indo-European Telegraph Department has published its last Annual Report, in the latest number of the *Gazette of India*, and shows that the net message receipts of 1892-93 were twelve and three-quarter lakhs of rupees. The earnings of the department were twenty-three thousand rupees higher than in the previous year, although the actual number of messages was less by over nine thousand. Under the head of gross revenue charges a decrease is shown, and this is said to be principally due to less expenditure having been incurred on cable maintenance owing to the approaching completion of the renewals of the Persian Gulf cables and also to less outlay under line maintenance owing to the re-insulation being nearly finished. The percentage of gross traffic carried by the Suez and Indo-European routes shows an increase in the former and a corresponding decrease in the latter. So far as the work of keeping the cable in repair is concerned, it appears, the steamer Patrick Stewart made seven trips, occupying a hundred and twenty-six days, during which period she steamed ten thousand nautical miles. All that she undertook to do, however, was not accomplished, since one small fault remained unremedied in the Fao-Bushire section of cables, as it was found impossible to localise it. Eight new faults were discovered during the year, and all of these were repaired with the exception of one in the Bushire-Jask 1869 cable, which has had its resistance raised to admit of the fault being accurately localised. The table showing the division of messages tendered for transmission during the past year reveals a decrease under all heads—State, commercial, and private press and the *Times*; with this, however, came increased speed of transmission and accuracy. The percentage of errors was very small on both sections; the accuracy of transmission between Karachi and Teheran amounted to 99·6 per cent., and there were out of something like a hundred and eighteen thousand messages only a hundred and twenty complaints of error, delay, and non-delivery. As to speed of transmission, whilst the rate in 1891-92 was eight minutes and forty-two seconds, in 1892-93 it was only five minutes and fifty-one seconds between Karachi and Teheran. On the Jask-Bushire section cable duplex working has been very successful and instruments have been received for extending this system between Jask and Karachi. Interruptions have been more frequent than might be desired however. Between Karachi and Teheran communication was not once interrupted, while *via* Turkey, an interruption occurred on the Fao-Bushire cable, which lasted over ten days. Beyond Teheran the interruptions which stopped traffic are shown to have amounted to nearly six days in all, while the Turkish route beyond Fao was interrupted for no fewer than a hundred and eight days. By way of Teheran the average monthly mean rate of transmission has gradually been reduced from upwards of an hour to forty-five minutes in the last five years; via Turkey the mean rate, once as low as ten hours and twenty-five minutes has become twenty-seven hours and forty-seven minutes. As the administration of the Indo-European Telegraph Department has been re-transferred to London from the commencement of the current official year, this is the last report which will be submitted to the Government of India, and the Viceroy takes the opportunity of recording his cordial appreciation of the manner in which Colonel Mallock, the late Director-General, and Mr. W. R. Brooke, the present Director-General, administered the affairs of the Indo-European Department while under their charge.

IN the Central Provinces there are not less than a hundred and forty-six private estates under Government management, with an aggregate income of over sixteen and-a-half lakhs of rupees. Of these sixty-eight are held on account of the minority of the owners, three in consequence of the owners' incapacity or unsoundness of mind, thirteen owing to other specified disqualifications, and forty-three on the owners' application. During the official year last closed seven were released on the proprietor attaining his majority and eight on the debt due by the estate having been liquidated. In another case management of an estate was relinquished on the proprietor himself depositing the balance of the debts due to his creditors. More than one case of this kind has been recently reported, we are told, and Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners seem to be generally under the impression that Government has no alternative but to relinquish management in cases when proprietors who have been disqualified, arrange to pay off the debts due. But Sir Antony Macdonnell draws their attention to the fact that such is not the case. He points out clearly that the object of the operations of the Court of Wards in cases of this kind is very rarely the extrication of a particular individual from embarrassment. The common and primary design, as he observes, is to save from permanent ruin old families, that are respected and influential in the country, and which, owing to the pressure of circumstances, are unable to clear themselves from their difficulties without outside help. It will therefore, he says, be advisable to keep an estate under management not only where the individual proprietor is perfectly able to pay off such debt as may still be due, but even where the entire debt has been paid off by the Court of Wards, unless the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that the disqualified owner can be thoroughly trusted to manage his estate with prudence and economy. And he very wisely instructs his officers to inform all disqualified proprietors who propose to raise loans on the security of their estates that without the permission of the Chief Commissioner they will not be allowed to deposit in the Court money raised in such manner for that purpose.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons will not sit on the Original Side to-day, the 21st instant, but will sit with the Hon'ble the Chief Justice in the 1st Division Court on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th October, 1893, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1892 of 168,723 maunds with an increase of Rs. 11,210 in the earnings.

A NUMBER of missionaries attached to the Presbyterian Church left Birkenhead on October 31, by the steamship City of Bombay for Calcutta, *en route* for various mission stations in India. The party included Mrs. Morrison, who returns to join her husband and resume her work in the Zenanas, Miss Thomson, who has been home on forlough, the Rev. Alfred A. Cooper (the first ordained missionary sent from the Presbyterian Church of England to India) and Mrs. Cooper, and Miss Brunton, who hold an appoinment under the Women's Missionary Association. The Welsh Presbyterian Church sent by the same vessel the Rev. J. Ceredig Evan and the Rev. C. L. Stephens and Mrs. Stephens, who are to work in the Khasia Hills district.

THE Khedive arrived at Cairo on the 2nd instant and was received at the railway station by Egyptian and foreign officials, guards of honour, composed of British and Egyptian troops, being drawn up on the platform. The city was decorated with flags and many triumphal arches, and the streets were crowded with people. The city was magnificently illuminated in the evening, and the Khedive drove in state through the chief thoroughfares, being everywhere enthusiastically cheered by the people.

PRINCE WINDISCH-GRATZ, Count Thun, Statthalter of Bohemia, and Count Badeni, Governor of Galicia, have left Vienna for Hungary to confer with the Emperor. The correspondent of the Times says it is thought that if Prince Windisch-Gratz will undertake the formation of a new Ministry the task will be confided to him; but it is by no means certain that Count Taaffe will not, after all, continue at the head of the Government, as the Opposition is already less united than it appeared to be a few days back.

THE official trial on Saturday, Oct. 28, of H. M. S. Havock, built by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., was looked forward to with more than usual interest, the Havock being the first of twelve similar vessels of an entirely new and distinctive type which are being built by private contract for the British Admiralty. They have been designed by Mr. W. H. White, director of Naval Construction, with a view to be superior to other fast vessels building by foreign Powers, who, it is well known, have made great advances of late in the construction of such vessels. The name given to this new type is that of "torpedo-boat destroyer." They are intended to act against torpedo boats, and to have a speed superior to that possessed by such craft at the present time, and, what is of the highest importance to be capable of maintaining that speed at sea, in which

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLT.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro state that M. Barbosa, Admiral de Mello's chief supporter, ridicules the idea of proclaiming a Monarchy, and declares that Admiral de Mello is a supporter of a Republic though opposed to Mashal Peixoto, the President.

THE GALE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The gale throughout the United Kingdom continues both at sea and on land and the disasters are numerous. Eighty-five lives so far have been lost.

LATER.

The gale along the British coasts has abated. It is believed that at least two hundred have perished by shipwreck.

THE VICEROY-ELECT.

Lord and Lady Elgin and suite embark at Brindisi for India in the s.s. Rome, on the 7th January. His Lordship goes to Windsor Castle to-day to see Her Majesty the Queen.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

PARIS, Nov. 20,

An article has appeared from the pen of M. Flourens, ex-French Foreign Minister, in which he urges a Franco-Russian naval demonstration on the Moorish Coast as a counterpoise to the presence of the British Squadron in that quarter. The article says that Russian policy has already ousted Great Britain from the protectorate over Islam in Asia, and that France should do the same in Africa, and thus compel the English to evacuate Egypt.

LORD LANSDOWNE IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 20.

H. E. the Viceroy to-day privately visited the famous Shwedagon Pagoda, the platform being reserved for about 500 Burmese. His Excellency was shown round the place and all its curiosities were pointed out. The plan of attack followed in the first and second Burmese War, and the tombs of officers who fell in the 1852 attack were shown him.

Major Temple, who conducted the party, explained the history and the antiquities of the shrine—the most famous Buddhist shrine in Indo-China.

THE MUNICIPALITIES IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20.

The Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of an officer of the Comptroller's Department to report on the accounts of the various Municipalities in Burma.

THE COMMAND OF THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

The officiating command of the Punjab Frontier Force when General Sir William Lockhart goes on leave, has been offered to Major General Palmer, commanding the Allahabad District.

VICTIM TO FEVER.

The 5th Dragoon Guards who reached Meerut from England only a few weeks ago has already had a sad experience of the danger which threatens new arrivals from that deadly form of fever now so common in India. Lieutenant Tiarks, a young officer, of less than four years' service, died last week from typhoid fever, supposed to have been contracted while out shooting.

AN INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

A movement is on foot among the mining and mechanical engineers in India to found an Institute similar to the Federated Institute of the mining engineers in England. The head-quarters of the Institute will be at Calcutta or some mining centre, and the object in view is the advancement of the mining generally in the interest of the profession.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The Opium Commission sat again to-day.

The first witness examined was Bishop Thoburn of the Methodist Episcopalian Church, an American gentleman, with pronounced anti-opium views. He gave evidence of his personal experience of opium-consumers in various parts of India. He considered one-half of these used it in excess. Most of them spent one-eighth of their income on opium, consequently their wives and families suffered from insufficiency of food. He is of opinion that the habit was morally and physically degrading. He thought the value claimed for opium as preventing fever was a delusion. The people who used opium were capable of short physical efforts above ordinary powers, but the reaction was terrible, and they having no powers of endurance soon break down. He thought among natives the opium-habit was considered a vice, and opium-eaters disreputable, and unless well-to-do they are generally unreliable and dishonest. He thought the prohibition on the consumption of opium in the provinces has been beneficial. He thought the masses of people would be overwhelmingly in favour of closing opium shops. He saw no particular difficulty in the performance of such measure. He would tax tobacco instead. If the present policy was pursued the habit would increase. He would prohibit ganja also. He thought missionaries in India generally shared his views.

Mr. Joseph G. Alexander, Secretary, Anti-Opium Society, was examined upon a portion of the allegations contained in the memorial to Parliament by that Society. Witness entered into terribly lengthy statements regarding the causes of wars of China, one so long that the President asked him to incorporate it in a special statement and submit it to the Commision to be incorporated in appendices of report. Nearly the whole of this witness's evidence was inaudible to most members.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 20.

The Presidency Rifle Association meeting commences to-morrow at the Wanowrie range, where a large camp has been erected for the officers on duty. The offices and camp arrangements under the superintendence of Major Tallents, Commanding; Lieut. Betham, Adjutant; Lieut. Pearson, Quartermaster are carefully made. The number of entries for British competitors concerned shows a considerable falling off compared with last year—105 against 158. Native competitors remain about the same. The falling off is attributed to the unsatisfactory results obtained with the powder used for the Lee-Metford rifle at this meeting. A new powder marked L. R. will be used by the Lee Metford. The Native competitors using the Martini-Henri rifle will use smokeless powder.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade leaves Poona to-night for Bombay, after being feted by the numerous sections of the Native society.

He has distributed twenty thousand rupees amongst the various Poona institutions.

THE GOVERNOR'S RETURN.

It is officially notified that His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron Harris., G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, will arrive in Bombay by train on Monday, the 4th December, 1893, at 7-52 a. m. (railway time). His Excellency will alight at the Grant Road Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, where a guard-of-honour will be in attendance. The usual salute will be fired from the saluting battery to announce his Excellency's arrival. The Heads of Departments are requested to be present. Full dress will be worn on this occasion.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

THE RICH WELCOME FOX-HUNTING.

NOVEMBER is a much abused month. It is described as damp and dismal, as foggy, frosty, and fatal, and moreover it is by almost universal accord styled the month of suicides. Let us throw to the winds all preconceived ideas and delusions, and admit that there are other periods of the year just as dreary, and just as mortal, while it is worth knowing that, as a matter of fact, statistics prove that there are more suicides in June and July than in November. The month is, moreover, innocent of any such torture as a quarter-day, but it is responsible for fearful detonators, pyrotechnic orgies, and other Guy Fawkes devilries. Yet these be small matters compared with the great fact that November brings with it the opening of the fox-hunting season. Cub-hunting is now over, and with the advent of the first Monday in November the horn of the hunter will be heard on the hill—most probably on Gartree Hill, near Melton Mowbray, on Monday. The fox-hunting season is always welcome to the rich, who pray for a mild winter as ardently as even the poor, and moreover let me tell you, a "good fox-hunting season," as the phrase goes, means the distribution of much wealth. But more of this anon. I have just said that the fox-hunting season is always welcome to the rich. I have never been rich myself, and perhaps it is gross presumption on my part to speak in the name of the opulent. Still that is my opinion. After the London season, followed may be by racing, boating, or foreign travel, the joy of fox-hunting is most keenly relished. In the pages of "Adam Bede," George Eliot ventures an observation that I have never been able to forget. She says:—"And if there were such a thing as taking averages of feeling it would certainly be found that in the hunting and shooting seasons regret, self-reproach, and mortified pride weigh lighter on country gentlemen than in late spring and summer." So it is the world of fashion that affects the hunting field. It is a mad scurry over the "cream" of Leicestershire that Lady Diana forgets her mistaken tactics, her self accusations, and her humbled hauteur during the last London season. When Nimrod meets old friends at the covert side, and changes his horses thrice in a historical three hours' run, he ceases to recollect that he was too late in his proposal to Miss Alexandrina Allcash, and he does not remember how the girl preferred some other fellow at Lord Dymon's ball. Everybody is imbued with the desire to be in the first flight, to be in at the death, and to kill something. We may be a nation of shopkeepers—I say we may be—but we are a nation of sportsmen. Of that there is no possible, probable, shadow of doubt whatever.

"GALLANT TOD."

Before proceeding further it is as well in these days, when it seems fashionable to attack all forms of sport, to ponder a moment or two on hunting. Last year the Humanitarian League issued a pamphlet, entitled "The Horrors of Sport." It was written by a very well known sportswoman—Lady Florence Dixie. She has abjured sport and embraced the doctrines of the Humanitarian League. Do not misunderstand me. On some matters I am in perfect accord with the Humanitarian League, especially on their attitude regarding rabbit coursing. But this tract of Lady Florence Dixie's has tickled me. As I have seen my lady galloping over the Melton pastures it is positively amusing to read such a passage as this: "And what sadder sight is there to be found in the records of the hunted than that of a dead-beat fox, worn out, with lolling tongue, beating sides, bedraggled brush, with the bay of the nearing pack, growing every moment more distinct, struggling on in search of safety for his doomed life, dodging now here and there, surrounded by a hostile field, the fiendish tally-ho sounding in his ears, the cracking of whips which warn him against any further attempt to escape! Then the hounds rush in. For one brief moment he turns at bay 'Cui bono?' The next all is worry, worry, worry, as the poor, weary, but gallant fox is torn limb from limb, disembowelled and reduced to a shapeless mass of bloody, draggled fur." This is very pathetic prose. But does "Tod" deserve the adjective gallant.? Is he not a mean marauder, a midnight murderer of poultry? The fox is a most contemptible animal. I can imagine Lady Florence Dixie agreeing with the following fable:

"What!" cried the fox, "because sometimes
I taste a chick, or pluck a goose,
Am I forever, in vile rhymes,
To be the subject of abuse?
Because I sometimes down my gullet
Contrive to slide a tender pullet,
Shall, therefore, every two-legg'd knave
Be termed a crafty fox?—
The bare idea reason shocks.
When do we prey on the community
By lotteries, bubbles, schemes, or gaining;
Or, rogueries on parchment framing,
Plunder each other with impunity?"

Yes, truly the fox is about as noble an animal as Jabez Balfour or any other two-legg'd knave, who preys on the community. But, if we can we hunt down the two-legg'd knave and punish him for his misdeeds. Should "gallant Tod" escape because he is quadrupedal? I trow not. Modern fox-hunting is a very sensible way of ridding the community of pests.

THE USEFULNESS OF HUNTING.

Ever since this revolving planet began whirling along the groove of time, hunting in some form or another has been both an amusing and a necessary occupation for men. In the early stages of his existence, as was pointed out in a well-known monthly, some years ago, man must in a great degree have depended for food on the animals he was able to capture, while he would have to wage war with beasts of prey for the protection of himself and his belongings. Among the very few beasts of prey still found in England are foxes, and as they have to be removed, they may just as well be treated on some system that will in the long run mean the same thing to them, and at the same time be to the advantage of the community. Fox-hunting is a sport almost exclusively confined to England, for in other lands foxes are promptly shot as vermin. Such is not the custom of our country. To shoot a fox is a most heinous crime in the eyes of a true sportsman. Indeed it is only second to calling a fox-hound a "dog." It was in the days of George I. or II. that fox-hunting became an amusement with the nobility and wealthy landholders of Great Britain, but now it has a firm hold of the affections of both rich and middle classes, and will remain so, always provided that the farmer is a consenting party. And it is good that the farmer should be a consenting party, for, as I have already suggested, hunting generally is to the advantage of the community. The Earl of Yarborough's hounds are the oldest established of any that continued in the same family. They have descended from heir to heir for about two centuries, so that it is not unfair to suggest that the Earl of Yarborough may know his subject when he talks about hunting. His lordship has estimated that there are considerably over 300 packs of hounds in the United Kingdom and Ireland, and reckoning the cost of foxhounds to be £650 per one day's hunting per week for the year, stag hounds £550, and carriers £200, he calculates that the keeping up of hounds necessitates an expenditure of over £400,000 per annum. This is no doubt near the mark, reckoning on an approximate average. Then say that each pack has at least a following of 100, and that each lady or gentleman employs on an average three horses during the season, we have close upon 100,000 steeds required. Moreover, not one of these horses can be kept under 15s. per week. At Melton Mowbray alone I should say that 500 different horses are at least stabled in one season, and that during that 25 weeks fully £20,000 is spent at Melton. When one looks at these vast sums, and thinks for a moment that at a bare estimate £5,000,000 a year are expended on hunting, I believe I need hardly press my point as to the advantage to the community. This estimate does not take into account additional servants, drags, carriages, carriage horses, hacks, travelling expenses, and other items too numerous to recapitulate. And do not forget that the great bulk of this money is squandered in hostile attacks on "gallant Tod." The fox is, after all, an indirect means of doing some service to the State.

PLEBEIAN HUNTERS.

The chase was originally the sport of kings, courtiers, and nobles. It has been so throughout all history. Keeping down the number of beasts of prey and providing food was recognised from an early period of the world's history as one of the duties of kings and chiefs. With the advance of civilisation our rulers have now no such responsibilities, but hunting has remained as a form of amusement, as a remnant of barbarism, if you prefer to put it that way, and until quite recently hunting, fox-hunting in particular, was looked upon as the exclusive delight of the nobly-born and the excessively rich. The democratic tendency of the age has, however, even affected the fox-hunting. Time was when the Melton men included only the pick of England, and among them such men as Lord Clanwilliam, John Moore, Sir James Musgrave, Sir Francis Burdett, Gilmour, Val Marr, Lord Chesterfield, Frank Foster, Lord Wilton, Maxse, Horatio Ross, Lord Kennedy, Charlie Wyndham, Lord Alvenley, and others. Nowadays you will find the aristocracy well represented at each fashionable meet, but you can also trace the democratic element. I remember once attending a meet of the Quorn, where I was shown a young gentleman who had made his "pile" out in the colonies in the meat trade. The "blue bloods" left him severely alone, but he was there. At the same gathering was the landlord of one of the Melton hostelries, and lo, and behold, a burly butcher. The butcher did not affect the "pink." He was not ashamed of his calling, for he wore a blue coat, and was popularly known as the "butcher in blue." I have met many middle-class people who go a-hunting. I know of no valid reason why they should not if they can afford it, but it is a fact which shows how our most aristocratic pastimes are being democratised. I can conjure up in my mind's eye a dapper-looking man who was always well-groomed. He wore a white cravat, into which was fixed a horseshoe pin. A riding jacket and tight-fitting trousers were also his conspicuous garments. In fact, he was distinctly "horsey" in appearance, and the short cut grey hair of this dapper little fellow aided the "make-up." His face was not particularly striking, although there was an air of crusted old port about the complexion. There was no mistaking the fact that he was a sportsman. He believed it himself, and he acted up to his belief, for two or three days a week he could be seen out with the Flyaway Foxhounds. And he was well known to the noble master of the pack which was hunted for at least four days a week. And yet this sportsman kept a drapers' shop in the market place of the old fashioned town where he resided. He would sell you a pair of 19s. 11d. blankets or a pennyworth of tape. Thus is foxhunting good for the nation? It tends in some small degree, not so much as other sports, to break down the hated barriers of caste and to abolish social distinctions, many of which are remnants of distinctions, relics from the feudal ages, when only sovereigns and courtiers took part in the chase.

THE INFLUENCE OF FOXHUNTING ON CHARACTER.

I do not think that I should interest you much if I lightly touched upon the development of the fox-hound, how his stoutness has been preserved and his speed sharpened, or if I dealt with the history of some of the most famous packs and huntsmen. Such information as this is only of value to the huntingman, and this article is not written for him. It is intended to interest the general reader. Let us then pause for a moment to consider the influence of foxhunting on character. In the first place it undoubtedly requires and develops courage. A man with a craven heart is out of place in the field. I am not advocating rashness, foolhardiness, and a ridiculous contempt of danger. Those roads lead either to a broken neck on the part of the rider, or a broken back on the part of the ridden. But hunting requires proper manly courage to face a task or attempt a deed which can be done, but not done without some risk. There are people who object to hunting because of the danger of it. Anthony Trollope said: "If we say that a bone is broken annually in each hunt, and a man killed once in two years in all the hunts together, we think that we exceed the average of casualities. At present there is a spirit abroad which is desirous of maintaining the manly excitement of enterprise in which some peril is to be encountered, but which demands at the same time that it should be done without any risk of injurious circumstances. Let us have the excitement and pleasure of danger, but for God's sake no danger itself. This at any rate is unreasonable." The spirit that Anthony Trollope complained of is still abroad, not only on the hunting field, but in the football field and elsewhere. Englishmen should be courageous, and should remember the words of the Australian Beranger, who wrote:

"No game was ever yet worth a rap,
For a rational man to play,
Into which no accident, no mishap,
Could possibly find its way."

The officers of the British army are particularly fond of hunting, and cross-country riding. The training to the eye, and the judgment which comes from jumping hedges and ditches in the pursuit of a fox would, we are told, be valuable additions to the accomplishments of the German officers. If the Germans had been in the habit of taking such exercise as this they would not engage in ridiculous long distance rides, which prove nothing, and teach nothing. Moreover, the foxhunter must be an energetic man. A sluggard or a laggard is out-classed. Early to bed and early to rise should be the motto of the hunter, and he must not object to a twenty miles' trot at the close of the day's chase. I am also of opinion that fox-hunting teaches a sportsman to rely upon himself and not upon his neighbour or his friend to maintain his place in the field. Promptness in judgment and quickness in action are so absolutely necessary. He above all sportsmen, cannot afford to hesitate, to dilly-dally as to jumps, or to shilly-shally as to routes. He must be prepared to face difficulties, and either surmount them or fail. A true-born Englishman, who is worthy of his race, is not daunted by obstacles. He is merely stimulated to deeds of daring. If a man will go hunting regularly and consistently, his courage will not ooze out of his boot soles, his liver will not be torpid and sluggish, his activity will be increased, his self-reliance cultivated, his judgment and executive powers developed, and his never-despair spirit fostered. Then, too, what a pleasurable knowledge of the book of nature and of the topography of countries does hunting afford. Truly, it is a godlike sport, and plebeians who can spare the time and money do well to indulge in it. The good things of this world should not be exclusively reserved for kings and such.

THE WEATHER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer Carthage which arrived in harbour yesterday morning from London, under the command of Captain M. de Horne, reports having experienced, after passing the Gulf of Aden, on the 17th instant, cyclonic weather, heavy seas, and swell from north north-west and south-west, and the barometer reading was from 29·85 to 29·95.

Yesterday, at about 10-30 a.m., a jolly-boat No. 2372, belonging to Messrs. Cooper Landing Company, sank in harbour, about twenty yards west from the Police Hulk, at the time the weather was very rough in the harbour. Fortunately, all the crew were saved.

A telegram received yesterday says a cyclonic storm swept over Verawul, the sea running very high; wind blowing a gale with frequent squalls.

Yesterday's weather report states that the centre of the storm off the Cutch Coast has moved eastwards and now lies in the immediate neighbourhood of Veraval, where the sea is tremendous and a most rapid fall of pressure of over two-tenths has taken place. The baric gradients are extremely steep on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Karachi, and high cyclonic winds are probable there. The abnormal difficiency at the centre of the depressions amounts to more than three-tenths. Comparing the abnormal values at the surrounding stations the fall at Surat is greatest and the storm which is of unusual severity shows a tendency to move eastwards or east-north-eastwards towards Surat or Ahmedabad. The weather is hence very unsettled and very stormy at present on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Karachi. Conditions are very favourable for rain in the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab, the Central and N.-W. Provinces, the Central India, the Rajputana, and the Berar. In Gujerat heavy rain is probable. At Veraval the wind velocity was thirty-six miles an hour and a whole gale with squalls of hurricane force is probably blowing there.

EXTRA STEAMER CARTHAGE.

THE P. & O. Co.'s extra steamer Carthage, Captain M. de Horne, arrived in harbour yesterday, at 10 a.m., from London via Marseilles, with the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Eugetbach
Miss Retre
Miss Bowesman
Mrs and Miss Bromley
Mr C F Sykes
Miss Raikes
Mrs and Miss Grey
Dr Little
Mrs Morris
Mrs Henry
Mr and Mrs Stogden
4 Misses Stogden
Rev H R Scott
Miss Mortimer
Mrs Bloomfield
Harr J Petre
Mr G C Abney
Mr G C Lisle
Mr E A Lister
Mr A C Laurie
Mr A A Fleming
Mr J L Morris
Mr F B Robertson
Mr C W Sibald
Mr A D Ashdown
Mr A W Connor
Mr W F Martin
Mr P Latham
Mr H Werrick
Miss Graham
Mr S Eraus
Mr McAdam
Mr Hadow
Mr F S Allen
Mr and Mrs Buck
Mr and Mrs Bray
Mr L E Gaskin
Mr L Rein
Mr L Eraus
Miss Abercrombie
Mr and Mrs Dewer and 3 children
Miss Smith
Mr and Mrs Raisau 2 children and infant
Miss Rumpton
Mrs S Douglas
Miss Montgomery
Miss Irotin
Rev and Mrs Wilson
Miss W Butler
Miss Grier
Col Leigh
Mrs Saunders and 2 children
2nd Lieut Powell
Mrs and Miss Sehanumen
Miss Strickland
Mrs and Miss Noone and 2 Sons
Mr Dometry
Mr F White
Mr W C Wood
Mrs Hill
2 Misses Hills
Mr Rottenturin
Miss Brunston
Rev F Russell
Miss McDaugair
Miss J White
Rev and Mrs Woods
Miss Sullivan
Miss N Harris
Mr Hatch
Miss Thorn
Mr Stanley Smith
Mr and Mrs Mowatt
Master Schoven au
Mr and Mrs Thomson
Mr G F A Wood
Mr Wilkin
Mrs Sturmer
Mr J Reilly
Miss Hathan
Mr W Nutter
Mr R Furgusen
Mr W Rhodes

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mrs Le Marchand
Mr and Mrs Hackley
Mr A Phillips
Mr and Mrs Lloyd
Miss Winterbotham
Mr H Prinsep
Miss Haig
Mrs and Miss Phythian
Mrs Bergley
Miss Jenkins
Mr and Mrs Fraser
Dr and Mrs Harris and infant
Mr A Pointan
Mrs Eratt
Mr and Mrs Thomas
Mr and Mrs O Warden
Mr B A Warden
Lieut Tomlin
Mrs and Miss Cox
Mr Torrie
Mr W Benett
Miss Ryley
Maj and Mrs Mason and child
Mr and Mrs Neill
Mrs Dynan
Mr and Mrs Thacker
Two Misses Thacker
Mr H Mitchell
Mrs St John
Miss Tander-Bye
Mr E Malaney
Mr and Mrs Cromenlin
Dr and Mrs Phillips
Mrs Fylden and child
Mr F Tod
Capt Laning
Mr C Harrison
Miss Daly
Mrs Smith
Mr F H Moore
Mr G G Wright
Rev Gampertz
Miss Melby
Mr and Mrs Cable
Rev D Valentino
Capt Pollock
Mr H Gill
Mr L Phillips
Mr Meikeljohn
Mr Hepte
Mr Robertson
Mrs Neill
Mrs S Douglas
Col Money
Mrs Laing
Mr and Mrs Taylor
Mr R Beawer
Col Turner
Mrs Newton and 3 daughters
Miss Barker
Surg-Maj Duncan
Mrs Borwick and 2 daughters
Mr and Mrs Hoskin, 2 children and infant
Mr and Mrs Shaw and infant
Miss L Winterbotham
Rev Fitzpatrick
Mrs Goldsmith, child and 2 infants
Mr A Thompson
Miss Searle
Mr H King
Mr C A Martin
Rev Goldsmith
Mr G Marr
Lieut Lawrenson
Mr Eratt
Capt Firmin

FROM PORT SAID.—Rev and Mrs White

FROM ISMALIA.

Mr J Mell
Hon Mr Keith Falconer
Mr Bevan
Mr A Mulley

ELECTION OF A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.

FROM 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Arthur Crawford Market was the scene of much bustle and excitement in connection with the casual election of a Municipal Councillor for the Bhuleshwar Ward, in the room of Mr. Damodher Thackersey Mooljee, deceased. The ward contains a population of 206,372 persons, of whom there are 2,353 qualified Municipal voters, being 5 Europeans, 62 Portuguese and Eurasians, 1,284 Hindus, 519 Parsees, 482 Mahomedans, and 1 Chinaman. The election was a contested one, there being two candidates, *viz.*, Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhai, of the firm of Messrs. Bhaishunkar and Kanga, solicitors; and Mr. Ismailji Ebrahim Kerva, a ship-chandler, of Abdul Rahman Street, and a leading member of the Dawoodee Borah community. At the commencement there were five or six candidates in the field, most of whom retired in favour of Mr. Bhaishunker; but Mr. Kerva had the courage to stand firm to his guns and to measure conclusions with the favourite. Mr. R. P. Brunton, who possesses very long experience in election matters, was entrusted by the Municipal Commissioner with the general arrangements for and the conduct of the election, being assisted therein by ten polling clerks—one a European, one Portuguese, five Hindus, one Mahomedan, and two Parsees. The polling was very brisk from to 11 a. m. At the latter hour, the total votes registered amounted to 345, and by mid-day rose to 500. In two hours more they rose to 774, and in another hour bounded to over 900, reaching the handsome total of 1,100 votes by 6 p. m., the closing hour. There were four lady voters for Mr. Bhaishunker, and three for Mr. Kerva. At 6 p. m., the voting closed, when Mr. Bhaishunker had secured nearly double the votes registered for his opponent. Mr. Cursetjee Framjee Merchant, managing clerk to Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, congratulated Mr. Bhaishunker on the result of the election, the announcement of which was received with cheers; and presented him with garlands and bouquets of flowers. Mr. Luckhmidas Khimjee made a similar present.

THE RETURN OF THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

WE briefly stated yesterday that Mr. Willard had returned from home with new talent for his clever company, and the scores of all the latest comic operas performed in London. No *impressario* has done more than Mr. Willard to improve the standard of Indian dramatic performances, and his return to Bombay is always signalled by a crowded and delighted audience. It is a fact worthy of mention and an earnest that Mr. Willard is prepared to deal generously with us, that we shall witness in Bombay the latest production of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, "Utopia," long before first-class theatrical towns in England have a like opportunity. In addition to this distinct novelty, which we believe is one of the composer's and author's best efforts, the company will produce, "A Gaiety Girl," "Little Christopher Columbus," In Town, "Morocco Bound," "The Amazons," "The Orient Express," The Vicar of Bray," "Maid Marian," "Ruy Blas, or the Blase Roue up to date," "Madamoiselle Nitouche," and "Doris." A feature of the augmented company will be the terpsichorean talent. The *Fin-de-siecle* Dancers, Misses Bessell, Lawrence, Raston, and Joennie, have been engaged, and will to-morrow night illustrate for the first time in this city the up to date "Pas de quatre." The new operatic artiste s are Miss Bertha Jaeson, Miss Beatrice Grosvenor, Mr. A. Cole, and Mr. Lowe, and these with the following old favourites will make up the strongest comic opera company that has ever visited Bombay: Miss Vera Patey, Mr. Harry Hall, Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Munro, Mr. E. Fearnley, Mr. H. Smythe, Mr. E. Bradford, Miss Ethel Mackay, Miss Cora Milne, Miss Rosie Swift, Miss T. Williams, Miss E. Williams, Miss I. Hamilton, Miss K. Vincent, Miss Ivy Corinne, Miss Amy Smart, and Miss Hetty Bligh. Miss Patey has added considerably to her already replete repertoire, and amongst other things she promises to perform the sensational serpentine dance. Costumes have been procured from the best London models, and elaborate additions made to scenery and properties. Altogether Bombay play-goers may expect a good time of it during the next few weeks. Mr. Willard opens at the Tivoli Theatre to-night in the opera "*Boccacio*."

THE LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

"OUR FLAT."

LAST night a large audience testified to the favour this excellent company has already found in Bombay and "My Uncle," went with as merry a swing, and heartyan accompaniment of immoderate laughter, as on Saturday night. To-night the Company produces "Our Flat," a farcical comedy by Mrs. Musgrove, dealing with the troubles and trials of a dramatic author and his wife.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is stated, says the *North China Mail*, that piracy on the high seas has been very rife during the past three months, especially on junks bound from Chinkiang laden with rice for Ningpo and the Chusan group of islands. No less than eleven junks of this class, says a contemporary, have been overhauled by pirates and their cargoes taken away. The authorities at Ningpo and T'ai-chow have been overwhelmed with petitions from the plundered junk-owners, but seem to be powerless in either obtaining redress for them or capturing a piratical craft or two, to show that they are on the alert.

ACCORDING to a Chinese paper the authorities of the Formosa Mint, which has been coining money of the smaller denominations such as twenty, ten and five-cent pieces, for the last six months, having now turned out enough for the use of the island, contemplate petitioning the Governor, H. E. Shao Yulien, to allow them to stop work for a while. It is not yet known what the Governor's reply will be to this request.

THE Honorary Committee which is entrusted with the management of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens has every reason to be satisfied with the record of its stewardship during the past year. There has been a considerable growth in the number of visitors, in spite of the fact that the rate of admission for Sunday morning has been raised to four annas. It is interesting to note that the number who entered the garden on a payment of one anna was 131,000, while about 4,500 paid four annas, and 3,600 paid one rupee. The grand total, 139,000, has been exceeded only on one occasion, the year of the Calcutta International Exhibition. The Committee is able to report that "the popularity of the garden with the students and teachers of the various schools and colleges of Calcutta continued undiminished."

AT the Egmore Court on Friday, Mr. W. E. Clarke, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered two lengthy written judgments in the cases in which Moonesawmy, a gardener employed in the Wellington Hotel, Royapettah, charged Veterinary Surgeon-Captain R. W. Burke with causing hurt to him on the 5th instant, and in which Surgeon Burke charged the said Moonesawmy with criminal house-trespass, &c., on the same date. The Magistrate held that the gardener was the aggressor and the first to bring about the scuffle, and that Surgeon Burke acted only in self-defence and did not exceed the right of self-defence which the law gave him. The first case, as we have already reported, was dismissed; in the second the gardener was fined Rs. 20, or in default of payment of fine, two weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Extracts from the judgment in the latter case will be found in another column.

THE Agents of the Madras, South Indian, and Mysore Railways have applied to Government for permission to pay the Royalty fee of Rs. 250 each to Mr. Frederick Reilly, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, stationed at Saharanpoor, in order that his very useful invention in connection with the automatic opening and closing of railway level-crossing gates may be introduced on their respective systems of railways.

THE Sardars and the people of Baluchistan, it is stated, are about to send a memorial to his Excellency the Viceroy, soliciting the extension of Sir James Browne's tenure of office as Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan by one year. Sir James has made himself very popular among the Chiefs and Sardars of Baluchistan, who wish that the Government should allow him to remain at least a year longer in office to enable him to complete the various popular reforms initiated by him. It is understood that Sir James, unless the Viceroy sanctions the extension of service, will retire in March next.

A WELL-KNOWN estate proprietor writes to the *Ceylon Observer*:—"Yes, Colombo should be a free port, so far as Indian tea, &c., goes. Mr. Knight of Travancore is in Ceylon now, and should act in concert with Mr. Duplock in trying to get the gates unbarred. The larger the local market here, the better will it be attended by buyers. At present the local market is lower than I ever knew it, when compared with London; the latter is strengthening while the former gets worse and worse, Mr. Street notwithstanding. I see by the *Argus* that it is the cheapest teas that attract attention in Australia. Putting good teas on our local market is certainly a case of the pearls and the unclean beast. Let Travancore teas come in, and Australia would take them up to 6d. per lb., thus relieving London of them."

AN interesting piece of mountaineering was accomplished one day last month by two officers of the Kuram Escort, who made the ascent of "Sika Ram," the loftiest and perhaps the most interesting peak in the Safed Koh. Says a letter on the subject, "from the top a magnificent view is obtained of the Khost Valley, its capital Matum being clearly visible; one sees at the same the high plateau towards Ghazni and the hills and orchards around Kabul. A fine panorama of the route taken by the Kabul Mission lay before us, Gundamuck immediately below to the north, and the locality of Jellalabad apparent in the junction of the Kabul and Kunar rivers. Bannu and the plains beyond were plainly discernible, and the Kuram River almost from its source to where it debouches from the hills at that place. Immediately underneath us lies the Peiwar Kotal—the nullah by which Lord Roberts made his celebrated flank attack and all the scene of the battle spread out as if on a map before one. Among the natives who accompanied us, some had been eye-witnesses of the fight, and very excited did they grow as they recalled and described the different features of the position and the incidents for which they were memorable. The drawback to the view was the cold, which was extreme—the thermometer registering 12 degrees of frost on the summit at 2 p.m.—and the rarefied air caused much greater inconvenience than might have been expected at the height (15,500 ft.), for even the hardy hillmen were affected." After communicating by heliograph with the camp of the escort at Mailana, some 18 miles distant as the crow flies, the party commenced their descent, getting back to their tents at tree level at nine in the evening.

FROM investigations at Greenwich it appears that the cholera bacillus does not like smoke. It shares the feelings of the tribe of cannibals who petitioned an Evangelical Society to send them missionaries who were members of the Anti-Tobacco Society. The authorities at the workhouse where cholera recently broke out have discovered that male inmates who had been great smokers, or who had been in the habit of chewing tobacco, passed unscathed through the epidemic. Nearly every man was or had been a smoker, and the statistics show that only eighty-three males were attacked as compared with 160 females. It was found that when a man was seized with the disease it took a very mild form. Several old Irish women in the workhouse who smoked before their admission, and now, when they could manage it, had all escaped. Not one of them had been attacked. The investigation which had been made showed that the epidemic must have been caused by the water. The children, who drank but little of it, had not been attacked. Tobacco appears to be a more effective microbe killer than Dr. Koch.

THE Lord Chamberlain has objected to the new Gaiety burlesque of "Don Juan." The other evening Mr. George Edwardes received a letter requiring his immediate presence at the Lord Chamberlain's office in St. James's Palace. In his absence a representative obeyed the summons, and received from his Lordship's representative a peremptory order for the removal from the burlesque of all references to the Sultan of Turkey on pain of immediate withdrawal of the license to play. The third act of the burlesque is laid in Constantinople, and the Sultan, as played by Mr. Teddy Royce, figures as a lively old potentate with a keen eye for female slaves. It appears that his Excellency Rustem Pasha, or some one of his staff, visited the Gaiety and went away in a high state of indignation. Next morning, it is understood, his Excellency saw Lord Rosebery, made the strongest representations on the part of his Imperial master, and, it is understood, threatened the Government with all the terrors of the Eastern Question. Lord Rosebery communicated with the Lord Chamberlain, and immediate action was taken. All references to Turkey as well as the Sultan are to be removed.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. T. Blaney presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Messrs. George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dominick A DeMonte, Dinsha Eduljee Vacha, Fardunjee Nasarwanjee Bisni, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Laljee, Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Grattan Geary, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ebrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Luchmon Singh, G. Lund, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Meherjibhai Rustomji Setna, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbinaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. Pranjivandas Culliandas, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, S. Rebsch, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhavandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, and Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

PROPOSED NEW BURYING GROUND.

The first item on the agenda was the reception of the report of the Committee appointed on 20th July, 1892, on the question of providing burying ground for the Mahomedan and Beni-Israel communities.

On the motion of Mr. Cotton, seconded by Mr. Javerilal it was agreed: "That the consideration of the report of the Committee appointed on the question of providing a burying ground for the Mahomedan and Beni-Israel communities, be postponed until the Committee have reported on the proposal made by the trustees that that the Corportion should join in the cost of purchase of the new over-bridge at Wari Bunder, and undertake certain new road extensions."

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

A memorandum was received from the Commissioner forwarding letters from the Conservator and Deputy Conservator of Forests (Thana district) on the subject of the conservancy of Tulsi forest.

The letters were ordered to be recorded.

THE PROPOSED WIDENING OF TODD STREET.

In accordance with the resolution of the Corporation the Municipal Commissioner presented the following report:—

Bombay, 20th November, 1893.

To the Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 7843, dated 13th instant, I beg to forward a letter from Mr. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebboy. A portion of the building facing Ghoga Street being in a

corner of Todd Street, required for the improvement of that thoroughfare in excess of the set-back already taken, plus Rs. 1,000 for foundation. This offer to be made without prejudice. If it is not accepted the Standing Committee should be asked to authorise the Municipal Commissioner to acquire the land under the Land Acquisition Act at the market value." He said that although the plans of Mr. Rustomjee's proposed building were passed in 1892, the foundation were not commmenced until within the last fortnight so after he (Mr. Wacha) had given notice of a motion on the subject. This being the case he could not think that the compulsory acquisition he proposed would be so great a hardship on the owner as had been said. He hoped the Corporation would not miss this opportunity to make a very desirable improvement as it was one which could not recur for 50 or 60 years or even more:

Mr. R. M. Sayani seconded the motion.

Mr. Cotton said he was not present at the last meeting when the question was brought up, and therefore did not know the special reasons which wereadvanced for departing from the breadth of street formerly fixed by the Corporation, viz., 25 feet. On the plan he held in hands there were a number of streets marked out to be widened as opportunity arose so as to be 25 feet. He thought good reasons ought to be given before the settled plan of the Corporation should be departed from. While strongly advocating that every advantage should be taken of opport unities for street improvement he was averse to a change of policy without due grounds for it. In this instance he considered that 25 feet was an ample width for Todd Street; and looking at the state of their finances, he would remind them of the need for cutting their coat according to their cloth.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji thought the Standing Committee had been adopting a line of policy quite inconsistent with that now proposed.

Mr. R. M. Sayani pointed out that since the 25 yards limit was fixed, the legislature had directed that all new streets should be 40 feet in width. When an opportunity came for widening an old street in the heart of Bombay to the extent of 40 feet, surely it was very desirable and necessary to do so. The height of the buildings around Todd Street and its position as running from west to east rendered it all the more desirable that the proposed widening should take place.

The Municipal Commissioner said that all the new streets in Bombay were now laid down by the Commissioner, and neither the Standing Committee nor the Corporation had an opportunity of altering them, although of course his actions were subject to criticism. It had been found that formerly streets were laid down without due enquiry into or proper appreciation of the circumstances of the locality, so that for some time the engineer's office had been engaged in carefully revising for his approval the set lines of the streets. It was impossible for the Commissioner to be personally acquainted with all the streets of Bombay, and both he and the Executive Engineer must be indebted to members of the Corporation who brought the state of particular streets before their notice from time to time. The law provided that new streets should be 40 feet in width, and if this was necessary for new streets it was ten times more so for older streets, in more congested parts of the city. He was constitutionally reluctant to give any guarantees to the Corporation, but he must say that the price required for the land was at least double its market value, and he felt sure it could be obtained for a great deal less than Rs. 50. Some hardships might be inflicted on the owner, but the Corporation must rememberthat what was a possible hardship for one person would not be calculated to add to the welfare of the inhabitants of the street.

After some further discussion by Dr. Viegas, Dr. Bhalchandra, and Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the proposition was put to the vote and lost by a small majority.

SUGGESTED PURCHASE OF TRAMWAYS.

A letter, dated 23rd October, 1893, was read from the Commissioner to the Secretary, reporting that the agreement entered into with the Bombay Tramway Company for working tramways in this city will expire on 12th March, 1894, stating that, under Section XXX. of Bombay Act No. 1 of 1874 and Section 15 of the agreement embodied in the schedule attached thereto, the Corporation has the right of buying up the concern upon declaring its intention to do so within six months after that date; the terms of the purchase are given in the section quoted, and are illustrated in an appendix or specification attached to the schedule; recommending that a small committee be appointed to consider the question, and stating that the purchase would cost the Corporation something under 80 lakhs of rupees.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved "That the letter from the Commissioner on the subject of the expiry of the agreement with the Bombay Tramway Company for working the tramways in this city be referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Cotton, Javerilal, Sayani, Ebrahim, Watcha, Shroff, and Rebsch" He thought that a whole question was one requiring careful consideration and enquiry.

Mr. Cotton proposed as an amendment "That in reply to his letter the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation will not be prepared to enter into communication for purchasing the business of the tramway company." There were demands on the Corporation of many kinds, and he thought that it was best to let it be understood at once that the Council considered it unadvisable even to consider the purchase of a large concern like the tramways at a probable cost of 80 lakhs. The Commissioner had so much to do that to saddle him or his successors with the large amount of extra work that would be involved, would be most unfair. The tramway was a paying concern, but its success was due to the amount of attention put into its working by the company, an attention which it would not be likely to receive from the Corporation. If a committee was appointed no member of it (and in fact no member of the Corporation) would be able to judge of the value of the tramways.

Mr. Shroff seconded the amendment, as he considered the purchase of the trams would be a most unwise step.

The Municipal Commissioner said that although probably only the proposer and seconder would vote for Dr. Hormusjee's motion, he did not like to let the opportunity go by without saying the matter was one that ought not to be decided off-hand. There was no class of Municipal property in England that paid better than tramways. He had looked into the question somewhat closely, and was not at the present time in favour of purchasing the tramways, as a vague speculation. The Corporation ought not to decide the question offhand, but should be in the possession of facts and figures to enable it to come to a decision.

Mr. Javerilal thought that the Corporation had enough duties to perform without taking upon themselves a fresh burden.

The Hon. Mr. Oxenham was opposed to deciding the question at the fag-end of a meeting, when most of the members had left, and he therefore moved the adjournment of the debate.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Vandrawundas Parshotumdas, but was not carried, and the debate was continued a few minutes longer.

Mr. Roughton said that the proposed purchase could entail a heavy outlay, such as the Corporation would not think of incurring at the present time.

Dr. Hormusjee said that the debate had been carried on under a misapprehension. He was strongly opposed to the purchase; and had no desire to place additional burdens on the owners of property. His opinion was that the expiry of the agreement with the Tramway Company would be a favourable opportunity for a Committee of the Corporation to revise the agreement before renewal in such a way as to give increased facilities to the travelling public.

Upon being put to the vote the motion was lost, and Mr. Cotton's amendment became the substantive resolution.

The Council then adjourned.

A RAILWAY PASSENGER'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the opening of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, a warning bell has been rung at each station just before the starting of a train whether local, passenger, or mail to caution passengers. But from the 12th instant it has been abruptly discontinued from Colaba to Virar, for which no cause has as yet been assigned by the railway authorities. If this were continued it would be the source of great inconvenience and annoyance to the passengers, and would also frequently be the means of very serious accidents. In such a short time many passengers are known to have missed their train in the absence of the warning bell, although they were on the platform of a terminus station and even on the intermediate stations when they have to place their luggage in the brakevan and then to sit in the carriage. In conclusion, I—hope the railway authorities will do the needful.—Yours, &c.,

A DAILY PASSENGER.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic Bottles everywhere.

THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR IN ICHALKARANJI.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on the 19th instant, from Ichalkaranji, sends us the following account of the Maharaja of Kolhapur's tour:—H. H. the Maharaja and his party left Kolhapur, at 7 in the morning, and reached Ichalkaranji, at 9-30 a.m. A grand reception was made in order to welcome His Highness. Three arches were erected with words written on them by golden ink "Welcome to H. H. Maharaja," &c., the arch before the palace being the splendid one. Bunting and flags of various colours were flying in the air on both sides of the royal road. Shrimant Babasaheb, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, with his State officers and retinue, had gone out in order to receive H. H. the Maharaja up to the border of his town. A salute of nineteen guns was fired on his arrival. After the customary presentation of "satka" and "nazar" shrimant Babasaheb received His Highness most cordially and drove with him through the town. At 11 a.m. a feast was given to His Highness At 3 p.m. a Darbar was held for the distribution of prizes to the students. H. H. the Maharaja presided. Mr. Vasudev T. Bhide, the Deputy Educational Inspector of the State, read the report of the schools. The Maharaja replied to the report. He congratulated the condition of the schools. So far the number of students in the school is concerned the school is certainly in a flourishing state. The result of the school is also satisfactory. After the usual recitations, prizes were distributed by H. H. the Maharaja. The Chief then thanked the Maharaja and his party for the trouble he had taken in coming down to his State. He wished that His Hishness would be very kind and impartial to all men alike from the monied to the penniless, and would be very popular by his virtues. He thanked the masters of the school for preparing the poems and for performing their duties properly. The distribution of pansupari, attar, and a dress of honour to His Highness terminated the proseedings of the Darbar. His Highness gave Rs. 25 for sweetmeats to the students. His Highness left Ichalkaranji the same evening for Shirol.

THE SINKING OF THE SWORDSMAN.

THIS case was further heard on Nov. 10, when the Hon. the Attorney-General spoke at some length in opening the case for the defence. Before doing so he asked the Chief officer of the Swordsman (Fryer) if the Swordsman had a right-hand or left-hand propeller.

This witness did not know, but the Chief Engineer, on being called, said that it was a right-hand propeller.

Mr. Layard then said he thought it unfortunate that the Chief-officer could not answer that question, as he should have thought an officer in any ship ought to have known what sort of a propeller his vessel had. He then proceeded to invite their lordships' attention to the fact that the plaintiffs had admitted that the measure they took to avoid the collision was in porting the helm five minutes before the vessels struck, and irrespective of any evidence that might be led by the defendants, he submitted that that showed that the plaintiffs had infringed the regulation enacted for the purpose of preventing collisions at sea, as Rule 18 required that every ship when approaching another so as to involve risk of collision should slacken her speed or stop and reverse if necessary, and under section 17 of 36 and 37 Victoria C. 85, the party who committed a breach of the regulations must be held to blame. He then proceeded to quote cases in support of this contention, and he argued that there had been no evidence to show that the Gelderland was to blame. Admitting for the sake of argument, however, that she was, he contended that the evidence showed that the Gunner of the Swordsman committed a serious error in not stopping and reversing as he should have done. Counsel also laid stress on the circumstance that the officer who was on watch on the Swordsman was uncertificated, and he argued from that fact that it was highly probable he did not know what the regulations were. Certainly he admitted he had disobeyed the very one that he said was imperative—to keep straight on his course—for he had stated that before the collision occurred he ported his helm. He submitted that on other hand there had been no evidence to show any breach of the regulations by any one on the "Gelderland," while evidence would be called to show that they did all they ought to do, in that they slackened speed and reserved engines directly they saw a collision was imminent. He then proceeded to review the evidence he was about to call, following which he called Capt. D. Boer, Commander of the Gelderland and several officers of the ship, all of whom deposed that they saw no red light on the Swordsman.

The most important evidence was given by the second mate of the ship, Andris Mellinar, who was examined and cross-examined at great length. One important fact adduced was elicited in cross-examination. The witness had said that while he did not see a red light he saw a mast-head light on the Swordsman and he had previously stated that he took the Swordsman to be a vessel he was overtaking. Counsel wanted to know how that inference was drawn, seeing that a masthead light is not visible from behind a ship. Witness also admitted to Mr. Dornhorst that if he had seen a red light it would have given him no more information than that which the masthead light afforded him; namely that, there was a ship on his starboard bow.

The case for the defence closed about 3 and then Mr. Dornhorst replied: relying pretty much on the same cases as the Attorney-General had cited.

The Chief Justice asked what the Counsel's opinion was as to the law in the event of the Court holding that there was blame on both sides?

Both Mr. Layard and Mr. Dornhorst agreed that the practice was to make an order on the two parties to pay the total damage equally between them.

The Chief Justice then announced that judgment would be given to-day at 12; it being necessary to render judgment thus speedily as Mr. Justice Browne had to return to his District Court duties next week.

Judgment was delivered at noon to-day by the Vice-Admiralty Court in the presence of the Counsel on both sides, and of the masters and officers of both the ships interested in the case. Capt. Channer, R. N., was seated on the right of the Acting Chief Justice. Justice Withers was the first to deliver judgment, in which he held that the Swordsman at the time of the collision was not in charge of a perfectly competent officer, and that the plaintiffs were out of Court, as they did not adopt sufficient precautions to avert a collision of the kind. He therefore dismissed the action with costs, but referred the question of danages to the Gelderland to the Registrar and merchants. The Acting Chief Justice then delivered a very lengthy judgment in which he held that the red light of the Swordsman was burning at the time of the collision, as he could not reject the weight of evidence of the officers of that steamer. The cause of collision in his opinion was that the Gelderland did not keep proper lookout, and the Swordsman was also to blame as she was not at the time in sufficient skilled hands as it was proved that the gunners in whose charge the steamer was did not know how to take bearings, and the Swordsman contributed to the collision because the officer was guilty of want of care. The amount of damages he decided should be divided among them, and the damages were to be assessed by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, assisted by two mercantile gentlemen, one to be nominated by each side. The damages to include the fees of the Shorthand Reporter and of the Nautical Assessor. Mr. Justice Browne, in an equally long judgment, concurred with the Acting Chief Justice, and held that both the steamers were to blame.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP.

THE Liverpool Autumn Cup of 10 sovs. each, h. ft., for acceptors, with 1,000 sovs. added (part in plate, or the whole in specie, at winner's option); entrance 4 sovs. or 15 sovs. unless declared; second to receive 50 sovs.; a handicap for three-year-olds and upwards, winners after publication of the weights of any two races, or of one value 200 sovs., or of a handicap of any value 5lbs.; of a handicap value 200 sovs. or of any race value 300 sovs., or of the Jockey Club Cup 7lbs.; of two handicaps of any value or of one value 400 sovs. 10lbs. extra. Cup Course, one mile and three furlongs (46 subs.)

LONDON, Saturday, November 11th.

Baron de Hirsch's br f La Fleche, by St. Simon—Quiver, 4 years, 8st. 6lbs. J. Watts 1
Lord Cadogan's b c Prisoner, by Isonomy—Lonely, 3 years, 7st. 7lbs. T. Loates 2
Penrhyn's ch c Quesitum, by Hagioscope—Strange Lady, 3 years 6st. 3lbs. S. Chandler 3
(Winner trained by R. Marsh, Newmarket.)

BETTING: 11 to 2 against La Fleche.

Won by a length and a half; twelve ran.—*Asian.*

CAPT GERARD H. U. NOEL, is, it is said, to be the new Lord of the Admiralty. Capt. Noel is an officer well known in the Navy as a strict disciplinarian and thoroughly efficient officer. He is forty-eight years of age, and was promoted to his present rank from the royal yacht in 1881. His only period of active service was when he commanded the Naval Guard to Lord Wolseley during the Ashantee war in 1873, for which service he was promoted to commander. He was captain of the Nile at the time of the Victoria disaster, and the evidence which he tendered at the court-martial was strongly commented on at the time.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO MR. A. HUME AT SURAT.

A LARGE and enthusiastic public meeting of the inhabitants of Surat was held on Saturday evening in the Surat Municipal Hall for the purpose of presenting Mr. Allen O. Hume—Father of the Indian National Congress—with an address in honour of his farewell visit to India, and to publicly thank him as well as his successor Mr. Morgan Brown to the General-Secretaryship of the Congress for their present visit to Surat. In response to the invitations issued and the hand bills circulated broad-cast by the chairman and members of the Reception Committee a very large number of gentlemen assembled in the hall which was splendidly decorated with flags and buntings. Mr. Hume and Mr. M. Brown arrived exactly at 5. P.M. and were loudly cheered as they made their way through the assemblage to the chairs. When all had taken their seats and quiet was restored, Mr. Hurdeoram Nanabhai proposed and Mr. Motiram Rajaram seconed that Mr. M. D. Dadysett, Barrister-at-law as Chairman of the Reception Committe be formally requested to occupy the chair.

The following address was then read out to, and adopted by the meeting:—

Dear Mr. Hume.—It is with a heart overflowing with gratitude and pleasure that we welcome you back to this first auspicious threshold of the ever expanding British Empire in India after close upon ten years. The memories of the Past that crowdthick upon our minds are still fresh with very happy and agreeable reminisicences. 2 The friendship so suspiciously begun has borne us such fruits in your invaluable service in our country and people, that we have no words to describe them all or to express our heartfelt gratitude to you for your disinterested and arduous labours on our behalf. The language of the heart and strong feelings is brief, and we cannot express our grateful feelings with any verbosity or adornment. 3 Your name has been indelibly engraved on the hearts and minds of the people of India, and that is the only record that poor India, as at present circumstanced, can afford to keep. 4 May you enjoy the rest that you have so well merited after working so hard and long in our behalf. Your sacrifices are not few nor small. 5 We acknowledge it with feelings of pain and regret that only a few born sons of India have approached the above noted precious services which you have rendered and are still rendering to her and our only wish and prayer at this parting moment, are that you may ever continue to feel the same interest in our country, and to extend the same benefits of your kindly office to us from your distant Home in the West. 6 And in conclusion, we wish you again many many happy years of rest and repose embalmed with the ever-green recollection that an ancient people and Country ever offer the incense of their gratefulness to your undying love for us, and ours.

Mr. Hume in replying to the address pointed out that he did not at all deserve the exaggerated praises and gratitude bestowed upon him and that as regards his being the sole founder of the congress he could not imagine how Dadabhai, Bonnerji, Wedderburn and a dozen others who had all equal share in the work should possibly have been forgotten. But he knew that in India the gratitude of the people is always somewhat in excess of that deserved. It used to be said among Englishmen that there was no gratitude amongst the Indian people, but Mr. Hume considered that so far from being true they were practically the most grateful people on the surface of the globe. Leaving aside the personal question Mr. Hume said that as he was there before the assemblage he would perhaps venture to offer a few remarks on the political position of Surat. Here is, he said, a magnificent city containing 116,000 people and yet with the slightest political organization; in fact it is politically dead. Did they atall realize how it was possible for a city with such large population in it not to take any combined action for the welfare and protection of the rights of the community generally. He went on to say that a prime necessity was the creation now of a strong political association which should safeguard the interests and the privileges of the entire civic body. This association would perform a double work; it would deal firstly with all the national questions, with which the Congress is concerned, and secondly all those minor and local questions which though they do not fall within the purview of the Indian national congress are in their results quite as important to the city of Surat. Refering to the House-Tax question now over hanging and threatening Surat he asked, did they suppose that this measure could have rise to the position it now occupies if Surat had possessed a political organization such as he had recommended. He for one moment did not believe that any house tax would ever be levied in Surat. But it is quite clear that had such an organised association as he had been advocating been in existence, they would have been saved threefourths of the trouble and expense that they had already been involved in. Once that organization was established he hoped that it would take up one of the two main branches of its duties viz. the promotion of the aims of the congress and the protection of local interests, and work at these ends with the same perseverance and good humour which similar political associations in England display in dealing with all the political questions that they have got to agitate. In asking them to adopt English political methods he hoped that they would also simultaneously adopt that toleration of adversaries and good humour towards their opponents which constantly characterized English political strife. He begged them to remember that while on the one hand it was their duty to fight to the last for every thing that they considered was right and good and true they must bear also in mind that they had no monopoly of wisdom that possibly their opponents might partially be right and that therefore they must not carry from the struggle any personal bitterness or any personal animosity. Let them while labouring in all good faith in the public interests give effect to what they think right and credit their opponents with equally good intentions and equal consideration of the correctness of their own view. They need not think that the officers of Government who persist in adhering to the opinions opposed to theirs had any ill-will towards them. The Collector of Surat was too much of an Englishman to bear them any malice. Finally Mr. Hume told the assembly that he would not be doing his duty if he did not endeavour to make clear that the best results as regards the community could not be attained by political reforms alone. The people must reform themselves, they must live higher, better, purer and more useful lives if they desired that the great political reforms advocated by the congress should bear full and perfect fruits.

Mr. Hormusji F. Doctor then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Allen O. Hume and Mr. Morgan Brown for their visit to Surat, which was seconded by Dr. Ramalal Lallubhai and carried with loud cheers.

Mr. Bezonji M. Vakil proposed a vote of thanks to the local municipality for their having kindly placed the hall at the disposal of the meeting which was seconded by Mr. Jagannath Ichharam. The customary vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair was duly proposed and seconded. A Gujarati recitation in honour of H. M. the Queen Empress (composed by Mr. Lalitashanker L. Vyas of the local Sir J. J. English School) having been recited by Mr. Narbheram the chairman gave three cheers for Mr. Hume, three for Mr. Morgan Brown and three for H. M. the Queen. Messrs. Hume Brown and Jervis were garlanded and the distribution of boquets &c., terminated the proceedings of the evening.

THE following is a list of those who have been recommended by the president and council of the Royal Society for election into the council for the year 1894, at the anniversary meeting on November 30:—President.—Lord Kelvin. Treasurer,—Sir John Evans, Secretaries.—Professor Michael Foster and Lord Rayleigh. Foreign Secretary.—Sir Joseph Lister. Other members of the council.—Professor Isaac B. Balfour, Andrew A. Common, Andrew F. Forsyth, Richard Tetley Glazebrook, Professor Alexander H. Green, Sir John Kirk, Professor Oliver J. Lodge, Sir John Lubbock, William D. Niven, William H. Perkin, the Marquess of Salisbury, Professor J. S. Burdon Sanderson, Adam Sedgwick, Professor Thomas E. Thorpe, Professor William A. Tilden, and Professor W. Cawthorne Unwin.

THE Ramillies, Capt. Bridgman Simpson, left Spithead at half-past eleven on Saturday morning, October 28, to become the flagship of Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, commanding the Mediterranean Squadron, in place of the Victoria, which sank after being in collision with her Majesty's ship Camperdown. During the run down to Portland, which she reached at four o'clock, a three hours' commissioned full-power trial of her engines was made under natural draught. The trial was most satisfactory. Although she encountered a strong head wind all the way, the Ramillies realised a mean speed of 14 knots. The power developed varied from 8,887 during the first half-hour to 9,900 in the third, the mean indicated horse-power being 9,400. Before leaving Portsmouth the battleship's new complement of Nordenfelt ·45 inch machine guns was replaced by six Maxim automatic-firing guns of the same calibre.

THE KABUL MISSION.

THE negotiations conducted by Sir Mortimer Durand at Kabul have now been brought to a close by the conclusion of an agreement which amongst its other provisions defines the Indo-Afghan frontier, and which the *Pioneer* thinks, should put an end to those troublesome border disputes with the Amir that were the cause of so much anxiety last year. We may here indicate the terms of the agreement, the details of which will doubtless in due course be made known, continues our contemporary. Beginning with the far north: the Amir recognises fully the British protectorate of Chitral and engages not to concern himself with Bajour, Dir, Swat and the petty States which lie along our frontier in that direction. He, however, retains Asmar which gives him control of the Kunar Valley, north of Jellalabad, up to the southern districts of Chitral. In the central part of the borderland the limits of the Kuram Valley, the direct administration of which was taken up at His Highness's suggestion about a year ago, remain undisturbed. The Waziri country, including Wana—a bone of contention not so long ago—is placed outside the sphere of Afghan influence; the small tract known as Birmal, on the North-West corner of Waziristan, being excepted, as the local tribesmen have interests in common with the Amir's subjects on the immediate west. To the extreme south Chageh is to cease to be an Afghan post, its future being bound up with that of Beluchistan generally. The permanent occupation of New Chaman as the terminus of the Quetta-Peshin Railway has been satisfactorily arranged, and all grfievances on this score swept away once and for all.

Such, in broad outline, is the settlement which has been arrived at, and all who are acquainted with politics of the North-West frontier will admit that it is likely to prove a satisfactory one. The Amir has shown that his confidence in the good-faith of the British Government is once more re-established, and he has met Sir Mortimer Durand half-way in his attempt to solve the difficult problem of drawing a frontier line through the hill country inhabited mostly by wild and lawless tribes. The trouble hitherto has been that these clans have been swayed in their leanings towards India or towards Afghanistan by the doubt as to which influence would prevail. Their chiefs have constantly played a double game, defying alternately the Amir and the Indian Government, showing friendship or hostility to one or the other as it suited their purpose, and absolutely untrustworthy under all conditions. Now they will learn their exact position, and they will have to shape their conduct accordingly; hostility on their part will involve punishment from one side or the other, without any danger of dispute as to infringment of frontier rights. Thus Chitral will be finally freed from intrigues set on foot outside its borders; the small States south-east of that country will have no excuse for coquetting with Kabul; while the numerous tribal republics in the Indus Kohistan will have to recognise that they are completely within the sphere of British influence. So also with the Waziris, the malcontent sections of which have given so much trouble in and about the Gomul. This great tribe can now be kept well under control, as Wanaties in their rear and its occupation will effectually check any raiding into the Zhob Valley. This part of the arrangement is, indeed, one which affords reason for congratulation, as it ensures the pacific holding of the Gomul and the establishment of peace and security from that Pass to the Peshin plateau. The settlement of the frontier line in this direction is of the highest importance, and the Amir has evidently displayed an anxious desire to avoid future friction as regards Waziristan. The public have, from time to time, learned a good deal about His Highness' grievance in the matter of New Chaman and the railway-station there, the argument on his part being that his territory had been encroached upon. There is no occasion to enter into the merits of the question here: it has been finally disposed of to His Highness' satisfaction, and it is not likely to ever appear again.

Our ally, the Amir, then, has shown a statesmanlike and reasonable spirit in the negotiations, another proof, if one were wanted, of the advantage of direct personal conference with him. The doubts and suspicions which clouded his minds as to the policy of the Government have been cleared away by Sir Mortimer Durand, and we can echo Lord Kimberley's words that our relations with Afghanistan have been placed on a firmer footing than they have ever been before. This being so it is only natural that the re-establishment of a good understanding with His Highness, the confirmation of the old alliance, and the guarantee of future amicable relations should be marked by some substantial benefit to him and his country. This is to take the form of an increase of the annual subsidy of twelve lakhs which has been paid to him since his accession in 1880: in future it will be at the rate of one-and-a-half lakhs per month instead of one lakh. He will be allowed, too, to important such arms, machinery, appliances for the manufacture of warlike material, stores, &c., as he may desire, on embargo being laid upon his consignments from England. Those who object to the Afghan alliance altogether, and declaim against a policy which has simply for its object the strengthening of Afghanistan against a powerful enemy, will probably denounce the increase of the subsidy and find in it a fresh weapon wherewith to assail the Government of India; but they should pause to consider how many crores are uselessly wasted in panics like those of 1885, how many lakhs are spent on frontier expeditions which may be avoided under the new conditions, and the wear and tear of the military machinery which has so constantly to be put in motion owing to the indefinite boundary of British territory on the north-west. An additional six lakhs a year is no large sum to pay, if we can be assured of peace and security from the Hindu Kush to the Mekran Coast, and the gradual reduction to good order of the savage tribesmen who have harried our settled districts again and again. To the majority of thoughtful men, who look further ahead than a year or so, the new frontier arrangement with the Amir must commend itself as sound and good in every particular, and as reflecting the highest credit upon Sir Mortimer Durand, who has brought it about; upon the Viceroy, who has directed it; and upon the authorities at home, who have had the good sense to accept and approve of it.

DEPARTURE FROM KABUL.

A *Pioneer* telegram dated Kabul, 14th November, says:—A Durbar was held yesterday in the big Durbar hall of the Ark. Sir Mortimer and the officers left Indaki shortly before 12 o'clock and drove down. They were received in the hall by Sardars Habibulla and Nasrulla, and conducted to seats at the top of the hall. Opposite were the seats of the Amir's chief officials, Sardars Habibulla, Nasrulla, the Sipah Salar, Sardar Mahomed Yusuf, Mr. Pyne, and Sardar Abdulla. At the top was an armchair for the Amir, and facing him were rows of chairs occupied by high officials, Civil and Military. Amongst those in the front row were General Jan Mahomed, commanding the artillery, a smart soldier-like looking man; General Mir Mahomed, who has lately been commanding in Hazara, and the Khari Mullah, or Chief Mullah. On the other side of the hall were rows of officers of the Army. The Shahgassi, or Goldstick-in-Waiting, acted as Master of the Ceremonies, aided by another official, carrying a silver stick. In front of the Amir's chair was a fine African lion's skin. On the Amir's arrival the Durbar stood up. Walking in, he shook hands with Sir Mortimer and the officers, and took his seat. After a few passing remarks regarding the want of a suitable place for Durbars before he had built the now existing fine hall, he commenced an excellent speech. He dwelt strongly on the fact that since his accession he had unceasingly striven for the welfare and prosperity of his country; that every country had need of powerful friends; and that he had sedulously cultivated the friendship of England, whose interests for weal or woe were identical with those of Afghanistan. For the purpose of cementing this friendship he had desired to receive the Mission, and it was a source of great satisfaction that a man had been at its head who was a trusted counsellor of the Government of India, and who could discuss matters with him in the Persian language; one moreover, who was an old friend, and whom he knew to be straightforward and trustworthy. He wished the people of Afghanistan to know that the results of the Mission was that the bond of friendship between England and Afghanistan was now established on a firm and permanent basis, which gave him great satisfaction He wished the friendship to become known throughout Afghanistan, and to all Governments throughout the world.

The officials present gave expression to concurrence in the Amir's speech, and a written address was presented to the Amir, and read out by him. It was signed by the chief Sardars and officials of Kabul, and was to the effect that they wished to express thankfulness for the Amir's efforts for their prosperity and welfare—efforts under which the prosperity and wealth of Afghanistan were increasing. They had perfect confidence in any arrangements the Amir might make for the benefit of the country, and the friendship of Afghanistan and England was a subject of rejoicing. They continued to pray for the health and welfare of the Amir.

Sir Mortimer stood up, and, addressing the Amir in Persian, said, in reply, that the Amir had spoken so appropriately on the results of the Mission that there was little for him to say. He informed the Amir that he had just received a telegram from the Viceroy expressing the satisfaction of His Excellency at the happy termination of the negotiations, and the establishment of freindship on a secure basis. Sir Mortimer also referred to Lord Kimberley's Mansion House speech on the Kabul Mission. He then returned the Amir's sincere thanks for the hospitality, freindship and honour shown to the Mission since they had set foot on Afghan soil.

The Amir seemed to greatly appreciate the sentiments expressed.

On the 12th the Amir inspected 4,000 troops, and made them a spirited speech, saying that the freindship was now cemented between the English and Afghanistan, and that if they ever had to fight in defence of their borders, it would be alongside British troops as comrades. The speech was cheered by the troops.

Sir Mortimer had a private interview with the Amir yesterday morning, and in the afternoon the party drove down to Sherpur, which is occupied by troops. In the afternoon the Amir sent decorations and swords of honour for the officers of the Mission, a gold star for Sir Mortimer, gold medals for the remaining officers and in addition a large quantity of very handsome furs were presented and consigned with regrets to the toshakhana. We say good-bye to the Amir at 10 to-morrow and march to Lataband, driving as far as Bagram Bridge and riding on. We turn our faces homewards under the happiest auspices and have nothing but praise for the Amir's hospitality and friendship.

LATABAND, 15th November.

We went at 9 o'clock to say good-bye to the Amir. He was most friendly and cordial, and sent messages of friendship and salutation to various high personages. He spoke to each officer at parting through Colonel Elles. He sent his salutation to the Commander-in-Chief in India, and to Mr. Donald, who goes to Kuram. He said that they were to be in his near neighbourhood, and their co-operation was necessary to keep the border quiet with the turbulent people. He spoke earnestly about his loyalty to the Queen. We left about 10 o'clock, and drove out to the Bagram Bridge, a salute of twenty-one guns being fired as we passed the parade ground, under Siah Sang. From Bagram we rode into Lataband, lunching to Butkak, and reaching camp at 5 o'clock. We are known well on our way back, after living for six weeks in Kabul and experiencing the greatest hospitality and consideration. We have been most carefully guarded, for it will be understood that the Amir cannot implicitly trust all his turbulent subjects; but we have seen no sign of dissatisfaction at the presence of Europeans in Kabul. No doubt the presence of Mr. Pyne and the Europeans at Kabul lately, has accustomed the people to them. The mission could not be returning under more pleasant conditions.

THE P. W. D. RETIREMENT SCHEME.

THIS scheme, as far as Bombay is concerned, is, we are told, "nothing but a fraud." An indefinite number of young men in what are called the "Blocked years" have been offered and increment of 33 per cent. of pension earned, provided they retire at once or within three months of reaching 15 years' service; provided the pension is not in excess of Rs. 4,000, *i.e.* £350, a year; and provided the Government of India find it to their convenience to let them go! As has been frequently pointed out it is only the good men who will be in any way tempted to embrace the opportunity of trying their luck once more, and elsewhere; it is these men whom Government will be most anxious to keep; the embryo fossils—if we may use the term, i.e., the men prematurely useless and as bad as aged, will stick where they are. The retirement rules are in fact a failure and generally condemned in the Western Presidency. The end of all hopes a clearance of the block or what would have been better, of a few steps by the retirement of seniors is, more or less, despair. The juniors are not induced to leave, the seniors are tempted to stay, and the Government of India will be able to take up a Pecksniffian pose and say "We increased pay" (what about reducing the pay of Assistant Engineers in the same proportion as they increased that of Executive Engineers) "and we gave inducements to retire so as to encourage promotion, but our service is so good now, no one has retired." The 50 year rule should now be rigidly enforced; stagnation of promotion must, in some way be put an end to.

Superintending Engineers, 3rd class, will, as we all know, now draw at most only Rs. 100 a month more pay than Executive Engineers, 1st grade, and in the event of an Executive Engineer having 8 years' service in that grade, his pay will be the same as that of a Superintending Engineer, 3rd class. This is anomalous—but in Sind, there is worse than a mere anomaly—the situation is literally ridiculous. In certain districts these Executive Engineers get Rs. 100 local allowance, so that an "8-years old" Executive Engineer, 1st grade, would get Rs. 1,200 a month or Rs. 100 more than his senior officer. One remedy will doubtless be never to have so senior an Executive Engineer, or so junior a Superintending Engineer in Upper Sind—but this could only be managed by unbecoming shuffling of cards, and this remedy is, we hope, therefore out of the question. The better plan would be to abolish 3rd class Superintending Engineers. The pay of the 2nd class is Rs. 1,350, or only Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 more than the pay of an Executive Engineer, 1st grade: not too much to pay for the greater responsibility, and sufficient at the same time to make the appointment something of a prize. This we hope to hear has been determined on by Government.—*Indian Engineering.*

ENGLISH EDUCATION AND EARLY DEATHS.

THE question, why our educated young men die so early, has been discussed at some length by writers of different views in different papers. Various explanations have been offered. Overwork; unsystematic or irregular work, which naturally entails a heavy strain at one time or another; over-due importance attached to examinations, which consequently crushes a boy with anxiety; developing precocity by beginning education at a very early age; want of physical exercise; want of proper food, have been all mentioned as causes. But there appears to be little unanimity among those who have canvassed the subject. There is a prevailing impression that if the University was less exacting, the evil would almost disappear. Without committing ourselves to the opinion that the University Examinations are exactly what they should be, which they are very far from, we can say that it is unfair to the University, and illogical besides, to hold it responsible for all the mischief. It will be the favourite view of those who cannot see below the surface. The University Examinations have, no doubt, in recent times increased in severity. But the disastrous consequences we experience at present were long foreshadowed. They have been developing themselves slowly for a long time past. We do not always reap as soon as we have sown. In the life of a nation, the effects of new institutions take time to mature and manifest themselves. English education on English models has been transplanted from a distant land, where it grew like an indigenous plant with all natural surroundings. Here, it has, and must have, the sorry life of an exotic. The difference between English education in the land of Englishmen, and that in India is so great and so manifold, that not natives only but Englishmen too are quite at sea when they have to suggest remedies for existing evils..... The ignorance of the parents make them over-eager to educate their children. The same ignorance prevents them from perceiving the importance of muscular exertion or manly exercise to a boy of tender age diligently studying. The same ignorance blinds them to the consequences of half-starving a growing boy, from whom they exact eight or ten hours of hard mental work. The same ignorance, crystallized into a social custom, impels them to force their child into an early marriage. When our promising young men die, we are only paying the usual penalty for disregarding the laws of nature, and the rules of common sense. The old order of things cannot co-exist with new conditions introduced under the name of English education. The fact points to an imperative necessity for changing the old order of things; and the discussion called forth on the subject is itself a sign that our eyes are at last opening to our faults.—*Indian Spectator.*

LIKE many Frenchmen, even among those who achieve distinction, Marshal MacMahon was remarkably ignorant of all that related to other countries than his own. An instance of this is given by a writer in the "World." The writer says that when M. Rochefort escaped from durance in New Caledonia and made his way to Melbourne or Sydney (as a matter of fact, M. Rochefort, with M. Pascal Grousset, M. Olivier Pain, and others, landed at Newcastle, in New South Wales), the Marshal, then President of the Republic, being much concerned about this, said to one of his Ministers, "This is a serious business. We must telegraph to the United States Government, to see whether we cannot get him extradited." The faithful Emmanuel d'Harcourt, his private secretary, pulled him by the sleeve, and whispered, "Monsieur le Maréchal, the place is in Australia, not in the United States." The honest Marshal, fairly overwhelmed at such omniscience, exclaimed aloud, "That infernal d'Harcourt knows everything."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 19.

Finch, Capt, Bengal, E Lanc Regt, on leave, from Lahore.
Curtis, Lt-Col, A A G, for Musketry, from leave, from England.
Gore, Major, Bengal, 5th Dra Guards, on leave, from Meerut.
Badgley, Major, Bengal, R E, on leave.
MacHarry, Brigr-Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo I M S, from furlough, from Europe.
Killie, Major, 23rd Bo Rifles, from furlough, from Europe.
Maitland, Col Dy Secy Govt of India, from leave, from England.
Prideaux, Col, Bo, Pol Dept

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The "Nouraghes" of Sardinia are ruined walls and round towers built with rough-hewn blocks of unmortared stone, and their origin is still a mystery. La Marmora, Spano, Paix, Beux, and Gouin have investigated them, but without throwing much light on the subject. Quite recently M. Thomas, of Cagliari, has made a new survey of several, and finds the towers to contain conical vaulted chambers. Those on one flat communicate with each other, but there are often two storeys in the tower, and sometimes there are smaller chambers at intermediate heights. In fact, these cells remind us of those in the underground Gallic refuges to which we recently alluded. These monuments are usually found on the plateaux of Sardinia, and two characteristic examples exist at Losa and Santa Barbara. A more elaborate specimen—that known as Ortu—is seen near the village of Domus-Novas. It is a veritable citadel of towers and walls about 500 feet in circumference. It encloses sixteen chambers great and small, and the walls are about eight feet thick. These nouraghes have been taken for tombs, temples, altars for fire worship, towers of silence, and refuges and watchtowers. The last supposition is favoured by M. Vuillaume, who regards them as beacon towers when fire was used for signalling purposes. When the alarm was given the inhabitants took shelter inside the walls with their live stock, the women and children retiring to the inner chambers. The builders had the use of copper, bronze, lead, and tin, and knew how to build vaults. Probably they came from Lybia, as bronze figurines, with the bull horns of the Phœnician Astarte, are found in the vicinity, and similar towers remain in North Africa, the Caucasus, the Balearic Islands, and Southern Italy. They appear in fact, to have been the invading Sards from whom the island takes its name. It is recorded that the Lybian god Makart had a son, Sardus, who colonised Sardinia. They were a pastoral people, and, as is well known, Sardinia afterwards became the granary of Carthage and then of Rome. To-day these towers look down on a desert of scrubby bushes and unhealthy marshes.

The "Charlemagne," a new French ironclad of the first class which is now in course of construction at Brest, will be of 11,500 tons, and attain a speed of 18 knots. Her armament will consist of four big guns of 30 centimetres calibre. These will be placed in two revolving towers, one fore, the other aft: two guns in each tower, a disposition adopted for the first time in the French Marine. In addition to these there will be ten guns of 14 centimetres, six of 10 centimetres, sixteen of 47 millimetres, ten of 37 millimetres, and 8 quick-firing "cannon-revolvers" of 30 millimetres. Two other ironclads of the same type and armament are also to be built, one at Lorient, the other in the Government yards.

According to the Rev. J. Matthew, the cave pictures of Australia show that a higher race than the blacks once occupied the land. In one there is a robed figure with a rainbow halo round his head, which Mr. Matthew considers to be the chief god of Sumatra. The sacred crocodile of Sumatra is also seen amongst them. The black regard them as bogies.

French missionaries report a curious habit of using tobacco among the natives on the west bank of Lake Tanganyika. They make an infusion of the tobacco leaf, draw some of it into the nostril by inhalation, and then keep it there until the nicotine is absorbed by holding the nostrils between the finger and thumb. When they are working with the hands they substitute a kind of pince-nez, which keeps the nostrils closed.

A telephone line laid down between La Paz, in Bolivia, and Lake Titicaca, 45 miles distant was recently destroyed by the Indians, under the belief that the far-sounding talk of the white man would disturb the long sleep of their ancestors. They stole the wire, and burned the posts as firewood. The line was restored, but again demolished, and the company abandoned the idea of maintaining it. The Indians also turned their attention to the eletric lighting plant of La Paz. After the plant had been at work a few nights there was an eclipse of the moon, and the Indians, declaring that the new machinery was eating up the moon, gathered in a body to attack it, but were prevented by a posse of troops. Next day, some of the representative Indians were taken to the dynamo house and along the wires by members of the Government, and several electric shocks were administered to them, in order to produce a feeling of superstitious respect for the white man's "bad medicine." This is an old device, which has proved very effective both with American Indians and Orientals.

Copenhagen is often cut off from the mainland during a part of the winter by accumulations of ice in the Great Belt, and it is now proposed to make a tunnel between the islands of Seeland and Funen, and a bridge between Funen and the mainland. The termini of the tunnel will be at Italskow Pynt and Kunnshaved, and its length about eleven miles. The construction will be easy, owing to the soft nature of the bottom, and the island of Sprogal will be used for ventilation and other purposes. The cost of the tunnel is estimated at twenty million Danish crowns (about £1,120,000 that of the bridge twelve million crowns (£680,000), and Copenhagen will be brought two hours nearer the Continent.

A singular instance of justice among crows has been related by M. Roux, at a meeting of the Societe Vaudoise de Sciences Naturelles, which is worthy of a place in the "Intelligence of Animals" by Professor Romanes. The observations were made by M. Addor, a notary of Sante-Croix, in France, who saw about fifty crows in solemn conclave in a field. At a given signal, they suddenly flew up, croaking with rage and wheeling round some object, which ultimately fell to the ground, and proved to be a dying crow. An examination showed that the offender—for such he appears to have been—had been killed by a stroke of the beak in the abdomen, and his body bore the marks of about twenty strokes.

The Chicago Exhibition was a great disappointment to a number of British exhibitors accustomed to the rich displays of Paris or Vienna. Externally, the show was magnificent—that is to say, the appearance of the buildings and gardens was fine; but the inside was a comparative failure. The British Department in particular was poor. We hear that a British officer was invited to read a paper on Range Finders—a subject on which he is an authority: but on applying to the Government for leave he was told that he must not do so. There might have been some sense in this refusal if he had had anything to conceal, but the subject matter of his discourse, including our own range finders, had all been published already.

It is a common remark that, with a few exceptions, our journals practically ignored the Fair as far as sending special correspondents was concerned. The descriptive reports which have appeared are as a rule far from satisfactory, and little or nothing about the exhibits was to be learned from them. In fact, some correspondents filled their columns with everything except the Fair. The tardy completion of the show may have had something to do with this neglect; but so may the lack of scientific knowledge in the writers.

The Italian Railways have adopted the mean time of longtitude, 15 degrees east from Greenwich; that is to say, just an hour earlier than Greenwich time, and 60 minutes 39 seconds before that of Paris.

M. J. W. Retgers has found that the so-called red phosphorus is not amorphous, as was supposed, but crystalline of a hexagonal system not yet determined—a discovery agreeing with the fact that yellow phosphorus is transformed into red by the action of sunlight.

Messrs. Cross, Bevan, and Beadle have drawn attention to a substitute for celluloid which has the advantage of not being so inflammable. It is made from cellulose by treating it with caustic alkali, and exposing the produce to the vapour of carbon disulphide. It is a yellow substance which is expected to be useful in making casts or moulds, waterproof paper, photographic films, and so on.

Mr. Arthur Leake, of Ashby, Ross, Tasmania, has left £30,000 to found a training school for astronomers in one of the Australian colleges, and the Royal Society of Tasmania, in conjunction with the authorities of the University of Tasmania, are considering how to carry out his wishes in the best manner.

In spite of the learned historian by whom the story has been refuted, there is still a widespread popular belief that there existed in the Middle Ages a female Pope. Pope Joan, as she is called, has even given her name to a game of cards which is mentioned in Sheridan's "School for Scandal." The tradition with regard to the female Pope has been traced back to the eleventh century, but she is said to have lived much earlier. Her Pontificate having taken place in the ninth century and having lasted for more than two years. The name she is said to have assumed is John VII. At the last meeting of the Academy of inscriptions in Paris M. Muntz dealt another blow at a story which Catholics, who cannot be suspected of Catholic prejudices, considered had been "annihilated" by two Protestant critics, Dloudet and Bayle. M. Muntz characterises the legend as a vulgar fable invented in the Middle Ages. Never, he declares, after careful study of the question, has a woman worn the tiara, and moreover, there was no interregnum at the period when the pretended John VII governed the Church.

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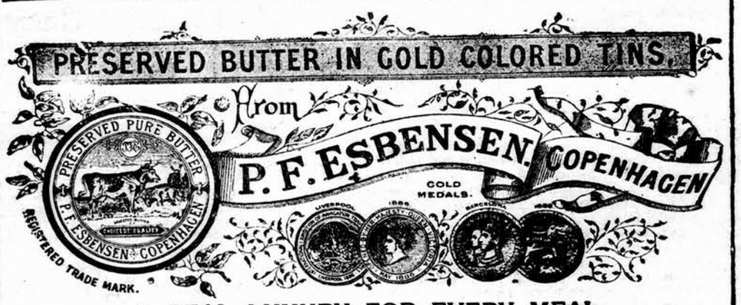

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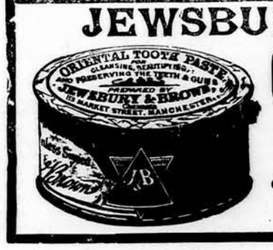

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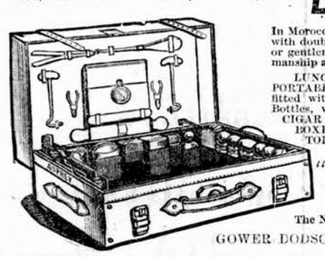

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